

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 832.—Vol. XXI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851.

[PRICE 6D.]

### IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN LITTLE NESTON, CHESHIRE.

**MR. LLOYD will SELL, BY AUCTION,** at the Mostyn Arms Hotel, Parkgate, on Thursday, the 7th day of August, 1851, at Two o'clock in the afternoon most punctually, by order of Vere Fano, Esq., trustee, about 140 statute acres of capital ARABLE, PASTURE, and MEADOW LAND, with FARM HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, and GARDENS, called the

**COTTINGHAM, or LITTLE NESTON, ESTATE,** situate in the township of LITTLE NESTON, in the county of CHESHIRE, in about 20 lots, together with the undivided TWO FIFTH PARTS of the MANOR and MANORIAL RIGHTS and PRIVILEGES of LITTLE NESTON, including most extensive and valuable BEDS of COALS, of first-rate quality.

This very eligible property consists of detached pieces, or closes, of land, varying in size from 1 to 15 acres, all most admirably adapted for building sites, as they possess immediate frontage to capital turnpike and other roads, leading from Parkgate and Neston to Liverpool and Chester, as well as all the intermediate railway stations between Chester and Birkenhead; and, from their elevated positions, command splendid views of the noble channel and estuary of the River Dee, of the Welsh coast, and in the distance a pleasing glimpse of Liverpool, Chester, Beeston Castle, and the beautiful range of the Pickforn Hills. The most market town of Great Neston, and the fashionable watering-place of Parkgate, lie within easy walking distances of all the estate, and the Hooton Station of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway is only three miles distant.

Capital building stones abound on the estate, and the salubrity of this part of Cheshire is acknowledged to be unrivalled.

The Manorial Coal-field is well deserving the attention of capitalists, as it may be most profitably worked by a reasonable outlay.

Full particulars of each lot, with lithographed plans, may be had of Messrs. Lumley, Nicholl, and Smyth, solicitors, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn; and from John Williams, Esq., Farnival's Inn, London; Messrs. Potts, Brown, and Potts, Chester; at the principal Hotels in Chester, Parkgate, and Neston; and at the *Mercury* Office, Lord-street, Liverpool; at the *Guardian* Office, Manchester; and at the office of the Auctioneer, Park-place, Rathin.

### LLANELLY, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

VALUABLE COAL MINE, estimated to produce a nett revenue of £4500 per annum.

**MESSRS. TOPPIS and SON** have been favoured with instructions from the Mortgagee to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, near the Bank of England, in London, on Wednesday, August 13, 1851, at One o'clock punctually, the

### THE LION COLLIERY.

Together with the PLANT, MACHINERY, OFFICES, and APPURTENANCES. The above is one of the Anthracite Collieries clustered around the Annan Valley, and is nearest of any importance to the PORT of LLANELLY. It consists of one seam of coal, called "THE TREGLOIN," comprising 320 ACRES, of which fourteen only have been worked, and the remainder is estimated to produce 707,632 tons of coal, yielding a

NETT ANNUAL PROFIT OF £4500 FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS. The MINE is in excellent working order, and possesses all necessary appliances for working out the coal. There are two equally valuable coal-fields adjoining, which can only be worked by means of the present level on this property, and may be secured at a small rental.

Full particulars, with maps, may be had of Mr. John Arthur, LLANELLY; of Mr. John Lewis, the overlooker of the works, at the Colliery; also of Mr. Henry Clarke, solicitor, 61, King William-street; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Toppis and Son, 16, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

### GLAMORGANSHIRE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES AND MINERAL PROPERTY.

**MR. THOMAS WATKINS will SELL, BY AUCTION,** at the Cardiff Arms, CARDIFF, on Wednesday, the 20th day of August next, at One o'clock precisely, in 18 lots, the valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, called the

### MISKIN ESTATE.

situate in the parishes of LANTRISSENT, PENYDOLON, YSTRADYODUCK, LANWONNO, and ABERARE, in the county of GLAMORGAN, comprising altogether nearly 4500 acres, of which 3000 acres are within the Mineral Basin of Glamorganshire. Miskin House is situate about two miles south of Lantrissant, seven miles from Cardiff, and ten miles from Cardiff, and with the demesne lands and farms adjoining (through which the South Wales Railway passes), contains about 700 acres.

The estate is beautifully wooded—the River Ely, abounding with fish, runs through it, and the roads in the neighbourhood are good. The chief part of the mineral property lies in the Rhonda and Aberdare Valleys. The Aberdare Railway passes through one of the farms, and the Rhonda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, now in the course of formation, will pass through several of the other farms—thus affording every facility for working the minerals.

The mineral property has been lately surveyed—black-band has been discovered, and the various well-known mineral seams in the district exist under the property. Particulars, with plans of the property and conditions of sale, may be obtained of Messrs. Baker and Co., solicitors, 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; of the auctioneer; or at the office of Mr. E. P. Richards, solicitor, Cardiff.

### VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

**MR. PRYOR** has received instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 25th August next, all the valuable STOCK OF MATERIALS AT WHEEL MARY, in the parish of REDRUTH, CORNWALL—Comprising

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 70-inch cylinder ENGINE, with two BOILERS complete.     | 2 11-inch working barrels             |
| 1 WINDING MACHINE, and crusher attached, with BOILER, &c. | 2 16-inch plunger poles               |
| Capstan and shears  | 1 8-inch ditto                        |
| 52 8-foot 16-inch pumps                                   | 2 16-inch windbores                   |
| 22 9-foot 11-inch ditto                                   | 2 11-inch ditto                       |
| 14 9-foot 14-inch ditto                                   | 2 14-inch ditto                       |
| 13 9-foot 13-inch ditto                                   | 2 16-inch stuffing-boxes and glands   |
| 9 9-foot 8-inch ditto                                     | 1 12-inch ditto                       |
| 1 16-inch H-pieces  | Large quantity of iron bucket prongs  |
| 2 16-inch top doorpieces                                  | New and old timber; new and old iron  |
| 1 13-inch H and top-doorpieces                            | 200 fathoms tramroad iron             |
| 3 11-inch black-steel pieces                              | Junk, and with various other articles |
| 3 14-inch ditto   | necessary for mining purposes.        |
| 3 14-inch working barrels                                 |                                       |

The Sale to commence at Ten o'clock a.m.  
Mining Offices, Town Hall, Redruth, Cornwall, July 31, 1851.

**EXTENSIVE IRON ROLLING WORKS**—known as the KREUTZTHALER WERKE, near SIEGEN, in WESTPHALIA—FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 22d August, unless a suitable offer be previously made. The works are of recent substantial erection, well supplied with water, near an expected railway on the Frankfurt and Hagen roads, in the steel district of Musen. For further particulars apply to A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden.

**LEAD MINES IN SCOTLAND—TO BE LET,** for such period as may be agreed upon, the LEAD MINES of KNOCKBID, in the county of WIGTOWN, belonging to the Earl of Salm. These mines were successfully worked by the proprietor many years ago, and are well situated for water-power and cheap labour, and near to a shipping port. A number of lead mines are now successfully and extensively worked in the adjoining county of Kirkcubright. As there appear to be numerous veins which might be wrought most economically by a drift from an adjoining river, this undertaking would be deserving the attention of a company of capital and enterprise. Apply to G. Guthrie, Rephat, by Stranraer.

**WALL'S-END COLLIERY—TO BE LET,** and entered upon on or after the 28th day of September next, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, all that CURRENT-GOING COLLIERY, well-known by the name of WALL'S-END COLLIERY, at present held by Messrs. Archibald and partners, under lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, comprising the COAL MINES under the whole of the lands belonging to the said Dean and Chapter, in the township of WALL'S-END, in the county of NORTHUMBRIA.

The Low Main Seam, which has been sunk to a depth of 22 fathoms below the Durham Seam, and the Beaumont Seam, which has been bored to a further depth of 23 fathoms, remain untouched throughout the Royalty. The Low Main Seam, in the 23 fathoms, is of good quality, and is worked for gas purposes.

The Beaumont Seam supplies the vent of the existing colliery. The colliery is contiguous to, and has shipping berths on, the River Tyne. Plans of the workings of the colliery, and further particulars, may be known on application to Mr. E. F. Boyd, Urpeth Colliery, near Chester-le-Strait; or at the offices of the Registrar of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, 28, South Bailey, Durham. Durham, July 2, 1851.

**NAISEA NEW COLLIERY—NAISEA, SOMERSETSHIRE.**—The proprietors of this Colliery wish to DISPOSE OF PART of their INTEREST in it, and are desirous to TREAT with some party or parties for the same. The colliery is in partial work, and but a comparatively small further outlay will be required to complete it; all the machinery necessary is erected, and the work is in a forward state. A large market through the west lies open to the Naisea Coals—approachable by the Bristol and Exeter Railway, near which the colliery is situate: there is also a considerable local trade. The proprietors beg to assure parties who may feel inclined to invest capital that they have the greatest confidence of this colliery proving highly successful and profitable.

**COLLIERY ENGINES AND FITTINGS.**—An extensive PUBLIC SALE will, in the COURSE of a FEW WEEKS, be HELD at LUMPHINMAN'S COLLIERY, LOGCHELLEY, of ENGINES and COLLIERY FITTINGS and UTENSILS, so far as not previously sold by private bargain, comprising a high-pressure PUMPING ENGINE, of 40-horse power, 4 pumping and winding gins, of 14 to 18-horse power, pumps, steamrollers, four and two-wheeled carts, tramplains, smiths' tools, and other articles required at a going colliery. These may be inspected on application to the manager, at the colliery. Apply to Robert Henderson, Esq., of Logchelley, or Mr. William Fraser, town clock, Inverhelling.

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE,** MINING BROKER, renews his OFFERS of SERVICE to CAPITALISTS seeking the means of SECURE INVESTMENTS, which can be made to yield an annual income of 15 to 20 per cent.

**MR. CROFTS** has SPECIALLY FOR SALE—Lamheroo, Wheel Vincent, Wheel Benny, Appleton, Devon Consols North, West Polsooth, Duke of Cornwall, Bodmin Consols, Wheel Bomar, Alby-Crib, Warleggan, Bedford United, South Tamar, East Tamar, East Gannal Lake, Broadford, Llywmales, Trethery, Holmbush, Wheel Zion, Henneck, West Wheel Virgin, Wheel Augusta, Wheel Guskis, Linars, East Russell, Boringdon Park, East Cornwall, Kilmest and Bedford.

The improving condition of mining property, and the probability of its increase with the favourable state of the money market, induces Mr. CROFTS to recommend capitalists to seek out *bona fide* mines for investment, of which there are abundance, both dividend and non-dividend. In the former 15 to 20 per cent. interest per annum may be realised.

Mr. CROFTS will be happy to give the best advice his experience enables him for the guidance of his friends, and transacts business only for principals.

No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, August 2, 1851.

### GENERAL MINING OFFICES.

33, Threadneedle-street, London.

**MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, late of CAMBORNE,** CORNWALL, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as a MINING and GENERAL AGENT at the above office, and trusts, by paying a due regard to the welfare of his clients, that he will at all times merit their confidence. Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of twenty years, and being in communication with some of the most respectable agents in the mining districts, Mr. Reynolds will be enabled at all times to furnish such information as may be required.

J. J. REYNOLDS will carry on business upon COMMISSION ONLY, making no intermediate price between buyers and sellers, and will be ready at all times to introduce the buyer and seller of any shares to each other.—Office hours Ten to Four.

**FRANCIS'S MINING OFFICES, 7, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI.**—The great importance of the Mining Interest at the present moment renders it necessary that every means should be adopted to place its operations on the plainest and fairest foundation.

The system of representing the VALUE of MINES, by describing them as DIVIDEND or NON-DIVIDEND PAYING, is by no means sufficiently explanatory of their real qualities, for it is clear that mines may come under the first denomination which, nevertheless, differ greatly in value; for instance, some continue to divide large profits for a long time, and some in like manner small profits only, whilst there are others which pay dividends large or small, as the case may be, but only for a very limited period. The selection of mining ground also requires the greatest care, which, in most instances, can only be applied by or through agents, qualified by long and successful practical experience, combined with local geological knowledge.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS, who has, during the last 20 years, without intermission, been engaged as Manager of Mines abroad, as well as in Cornwall and Wales, many of which are making large profits, takes leave to announce, that he has OPENED these OFFICES, where he may be consulted daily from Eleven till Three.

N.B.—Information supplied, without favour or prejudice, as to the present condition and prospects of all mines without distinction, as far as can be ascertained by the closest attention to the best sources of knowledge.

•• The TRANSFER of MINING PROPERTY (such only as is legitimate) negotiated on satisfactory terms.

**MESSRS. FRANCIS & LIGHTOLLER, MINING AGENTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.** OFFICE, No. 34, EXCHANGE ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

Messrs. FRANCIS and LIGHTOLLER, may be CONSULTED by MINING COMPANIES or OTHER PARTIES requiring INSPECTIONS and REPORTS on MINES of every description, or by CAPITALISTS and OTHERS desirous of INVESTING their CAPITAL in MINES or other MINERAL PROPERTIES.

Statistics and other general information connected with Mines and the Mineral Districts given or obtained with the utmost dispatch.

Capt. Absalom Francis having had upwards of 30 years' experience in the practical management of mines, and reported on most of the principal ones in the United Kingdom, applicants may rest assured they will receive full and satisfactory information on matters connected with mining.

Arbitrators, and contractors for the erection of engines and every description of mining machinery.

**MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER,** No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.

**MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER IN COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.** Address: LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

**MINING OFFICES, REDRUTH.—JOHN ROBERT PIKE,** GENERAL SHAREBROKER (on Commission only), being resident in the centre of the Mining district, POSSESSES GREAT FACILITIES in the PURCHASE or SALE of ANY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY; and will be happy to point out a selection of such stock as appear the most eligible, from data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject.—Every information afforded (either in person or by letter) to capitalists wishing to invest or exchange their securities, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms, and at one-half the commission usually charged.

**MINING SHARES.—MR. HENRY VATCHER, EXETER.** OFFERS his ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to PARTIES willing to INVEST in the ABOVE SECURITIES. Ten years' residence in Exeter, together with periodical visits to nearly all the Mines in Devon and Cornwall, enables him to become thoroughly acquainted with their respective merits. Mr. VATCHER has at his command, at all times, practical and experienced agents, so that if any inspection is required, the same can be done without delay.

**MINING AND RAILWAY OFFICES, No. 3, CASTLE-TERRACE, EXETER.**—MR. JOHN JURY, RAILWAY and MINING SHAREBROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS in the PURCHASE or SALE of ANY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY; and will be happy to point out a selection of such stock as appear the most eligible, from data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject.—Every information afforded (either in person or by letter) to capitalists wishing to invest or exchange their securities, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms, and at one-half the commission usually charged.

**MR. THOMAS JORDAN, METAL BROKER,** No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, exclusive AGENT for one of the BEST MAKERS of HAMMERED IRON, for MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE, and other ENGINES. Also AGENT for the SALE of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WELSH BAR, BOILER and PLATE IRON, in all its varieties.

The Proprietors of Lead and Copper Mines in Devon, Cornwall, Wales, &c., will find great advantage in the quality and cheapness of the Iron they require, by seeking quotations through the Advertiser.

**MINING OFFICES, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.**—MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from No. 3, George yard, to the ABOVE ADDRESS, where he hopes to receive a continuation of their favours.

**MINING OFFICES.—ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS.** ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL.—MR. R. TRIPP has for *bona fide* SALE in most of the best DIVIDEND MINES, including Wheel Buller, Basset, Reeth, Mary Ann, Trelawny, Devon Great Consols, South Frances, Tremayne, Alfred Consols, South Tolguis, Levant, Bedford United, &c.; also in South Tamar, East Tamar, Crebor, East Wheel Basset, Langford, Wheel Rapier, Bodmin Consols, Devon and Courtney, Penzance Consols, &c.—Foreign: Cobre, Copiapo, Linars, St. John del Rey, and United Mexican.—August 2, 1851.

**MESSRS. TREVARTON and CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS and BROKERS,** 5, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, Pall-mall, London.

**MR. PEET, MINING AGENT, 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET,** is now prepared to OFFER his SERVICES in the FORMATION of MINING COMPANIES, on the Cost-book System; and also to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of those already established. His offices are advantageously situated. Satisfactory references can be given.—London, April 5, 1851.

**MINES.—MOLYNEUX & CO., MINING and GENERAL SHARE AGENTS,** 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, have SHARES on SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment.

MOLYNEUX & CO., grateful for past favours, beg to call the attention of their friends to their newly-occupied OFFICES, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, where every attention will be paid to the PURCHASE or SALE of SHARES.

•• Office hours from Ten to Four o'clock.

**REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.** DURANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 56, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON. Beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES.

Devon Great Consols, Wheel Mary Ann, South Caradon, Carn Brea, Wellington, Great Wheel Sheba, West Caradon, West Buller, Trevakey, Trelawny, Tolguis, Bedford United, N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No CHARGE made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

**MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,** No. 3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Messrs. TREDINNICK & CO. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINING AGENCY BUSINESS, and have ON SALE SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND MINES in CORNWALL, DEVON, and WALES, as well as those on the eve of paying, and situate in the best mining districts.—Loans and Money Matters in general negotiated; Mines inspected, and Reports obtained from practical agents, and every information affecting the market value of mining property afforded gratuitously.

**MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON** has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

|                     |                |                  |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Great Devon Consols | South Frances  | Alfred Consols   |
| East Wheel Rose     | Trelawny       | Stray Park       |
| West Caradon        | Mary Ann       | Condurow         |
| South Caradon       | Wheel Seton    | Wheel Tremaine   |
| Trevakey            | Carn Brea      | West Providence  |
| South Basset        | Wheel Margaret | St. John del Rey |

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as:—

|             |                     |           |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Treleigh    | West Alfred Consols | Butterdon |
| North Downs | Kilbricken          | Venton    |
| South Tamar | Merilyn             | &c. &c.   |

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

**MINING OFFICES, No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.—T. FULLER & CO.** beg respectfully to inform the Public that they are in a position to BUY and SELL in all the DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, and have on hand Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, Wheel Mary Ann, Trelawny, Great Wheel Friendship, West and South Caradon, &c.; also in several UYLY MINES, which are approaching to a dividend state, and will take pleasure in furnishing all particulars connected therewith, either personally or by letter.

**WHEEL HARRIET, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.—**WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE—size 30 or 36-inch cylinder, with or without boiler and pitwork.—Apply to Captain Thomas Richards, of Hayle; or to the purser, Mr. Edward Burgess, of Camborne.

**STEAM-ENGINE WANTED.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY,** for the Trebell Consols Mine, Lanivet, Cornwall, a STEAM-ENGINE, of from 30 to 36-inch cylinder, for pumping and stamping.—Full particulars to be forwarded (per post) to the Secretary, 34, Threadneedle-street, London.

**WATER-WHEEL WANTED.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY,** for WHEEL MATILDA, near the Halfway House between Liskeard and Bodmin, a good WATER-WHEEL, from 25 to 35 feet diameter, and 3 to 4 ft. breast, or more.—Apply, stating lowest price, and all particulars, to Capt. Seymour, Liskeard. Dated July 23, 1851.

**OLD COPPER.—WANTED A QUANTITY FOR SHIPMENT.**—Apply to Bateman and Von Dodelson, Jun., metal brokers, 71, Cornhill.

**MR. MORRISS STIRLING** has entirely WITHDRAWN from Messrs. GARDEN & MACANDREW the AGENCY for his PATENT IRON, &c. &c., and REFERS all intending PURCHASERS, or those who wish information, to Mr. A. MACNAUGHT, of No. 2, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, who is now his SOLE AGENT in London.—London, August 2, 1851.

**TO IRONMASTERS, &c.—THE ADVERTISER** desires an ENGAGEMENT as MINING AGENT, FURNACE or FORGE MANAGER. He has a thorough knowledge of the Manufacture of Pig-iron, Metal, Bar-iron, Rails, Sheet-iron, and Tin-plates. Satisfactory references can be given.—Address "E. W. J.," Post-office, Dowlais, Glamorganshire.

**IRON TRADE.—WANTED, A PARTY,** well connected in this line, to REPORT regularly to GERMANY upon the STATE of the MARKETS, and PRICES of all sorts of IRON. No business, however, would result from this—the information only being required.—Persons willing to undertake this office are requested to send letters, stating name and address, and the remuneration required, to "B. Z.," Messrs. Barrup, Son, and Dillgit, 12, Royal Exchange, London.

**IRON TRADE, ENGINEERING, &c.—PARTNERSHIP** or OTHERWISE.—The ADVERTISER, who has had several years' experience in a good branch of the above businesses, in extensive demand, and carried on by few, wishes to make some ARRANGEMENT with a PARTY, having capital, either requiring a BUSINESS, or desirous of EXTENDING ONE. It would form a good business of itself, or could be advantageously added to an iron-work, foundry, &c., already in operation. The necessary plant would cost £300, and a considerable capital could be profitably employed in the mercantile department. The undertaking is worthy the attention of any one versed in commercial affairs, and having capital to employ.—Advertiser being competent to conduct the manufacturing department, and knows the market. Address "E. T. C.," care of Mudie and Sons, 15, Coventry-street, Haymarket, London.

**NICKEL ORE.—SALE BY TENDER.—A PARCEL,** of about 75 cwts., LYING at the IMPERIAL SILVER MINES, at JOACHIMS-THAL, in BOHEMIA, and containing 34.7 per cent. Nickel, and 2.96 per cent. cobalt, is TO BE SOLD to the highest bidder, BY TENDER.

Buyers are required to send in their tenders to the Imperial Ministry for Agriculture and Mines at Vienna before noon on the 1st September, 1851. The Special Conditions for this Sale, by Tender, may be obtained on application to Messrs. AUGUST FABER and CO., 60, MARK-LANE, LONDON.

**ON SALE.—Six and Twelve-horse HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES,** suitable for MINING, or OTHER PURPOSES requiring great strength in the construction. Also, ONE DOUBLE DEAL FRAME, and ONE FRAME for cutting either Bulk or Deals.—Apply to John Ellis, Jun., and Brothers, engineers and millwrights, 15, Backwater-street, Manchester.

**SMALL COALS, of good quality, FOR SALE,** at 8s. 6d. per ton delivered.—Apply to Mr. Coles Child, Great Northern Railway, King's cross Station.

**TO BE LET,** for any term of years the taker may desire, a SLATE QUARRY, at WELLTOWN, within a mile of the Harbour of Boscawen, now in the occupation of Mr. Avery, of Boscawen, the proprietor, to whom applications may be made.—Boscawen, May 19, 1851.

**MINING.—IN TWELVE Present SHARES, of £50 each.** A FEW PARTIES SUBSCRIBING for these SHARES will secure considerable ADVANTAGE by paying £25 per share now, and £25 per share in three months, for the PURCHASE of acquiring, and then partially OPENING, several extensive and very valuable NEW MINES, containing rich sulphurets, and rich red and green copper ores, and other valuable mineral. Full particulars will be given, and eight of these shares will be allotted to respectable applicants.—Direct to "W. F.," care of S. Broadly and Co., 9, Halkin-street West, Bolgrave-square, London.

**MINING INVESTMENT.—A LIMITED NUMBER** of SHARES will BE DISPOSED OF to respectable parties on very MODERATE TERMS, in one of the most promising, productive, and best situated, SILVER-LEAD MINES in CORNWALL—nearly £7000 worth of ores having been raised above the 25 fathom level, and two other levels, a 35 and 45, unwrought, just coming into operation. Apply to Mr. Richard Thomas, Mining Agency Office, 9, George-yard, Lombard-street.

**COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS per share will be PAID on the shares of this Company, at the office, 22, Austinfriars, on Friday, the 10th October next, and following days. The dividend warrants are required to be left at the office two days for examination.—Please call between the hours of Twelve and Two.

By order of the Directors, ROBERT CLARK.

22, Austinfriars, August 1, 1851.

**HOLYFORD COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION.**—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Association will be HELD at the office, 34, Great Winchester-street, on Thursday, the 14th of August inst., at Twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of confirming the resolution for dissolving the Association, passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 30th ult.—London, August 2, 1851.

**ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors of this Company hereby give Notice, that they have made a CALL upon the shareholders of TWO POUNDS per share, to be PAID to Messrs. Glyn and Co., the bankers of the Company, on or before the 15th day of September, 1851. By the terms of the agreement constituting the Company, all shares of those proprietors who do not pay the said call of £2 per share within 30 days after the said 15th of September, will be absolutely forfeited. The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office of the Company.—38, Broad-street-buildings, July 9, 1851.







he benefit of Sir John Easthope's experience on his return. They could not, therefore, in his opinion, do better than keep the worthy baronet amongst them. Mr. MARTIN observed, that if he had known that Sir John Easthope meant to resign, he should have come prepared to move that the two vacancies now existing should not be filled up, and more particularly because he thought that so many directors were not required. He should conclude by moving that Sir John Easthope, Bart., be requested to remain chairman of the company.—G. BARCLAY, Esq., seconded the motion, and hoped Sir John would not hesitate to continue in the office he had so long held in the company.

The CHAIRMAN consented, provided he was to be relieved from all responsibility during his absence. (Hear, hear.) On his return to this country, he should be happy to give his attention to the affairs of the company. (Hear.) The resolution was passed, and the report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. HITCHEN considered that the shareholders in the country would be greatly discouraged if they came to hear that Sir John Easthope was to retire; he was, therefore, very much pleased to find that gentleman agreeing to remain president of the association.

A PROPRIETOR asked what was the actual balance.—Mr. BIDDULPH said they had got 17,000*l.*, but they were liable to unclaimed dividends and other things, so that the available balance was only 11,000*l.*

The CHAIRMAN said they must bear in mind that the new manager had received the same instructions as the former one—namely, not to call upon the company to send money out there, without he saw sufficient to warrant success. Now, the sum that had been expended on Maria Grande was 339,700*l.*, whilst that estimated to be expended was 369,000*l.*, leaving about 30,000 more to be expended. It was a great misfortune, certainly, that so many mines had been taken, but their late manager, Mr. Schoobred, was a very cautious man, and he had no doubt that one or two of these mines would have produced considerably before the others would require anything. If any further expenditure should be required than the directors felt justified in consenting to, the shareholders would be called together to sanction such an expenditure.

A PROPRIETOR asked what was the amount owing to them by the mine proprietors?—The CHAIRMAN replied about 300,000*l.* He was happy to say that Lord Palmerston had urged his influence to induce the Mexican Government to pay the amount due to them, and had spoken to Señor Payno on the subject, who had expressed a similar disposition. (Hear, hear.)

Several PROPRIETORS thought that these various matters, as well as the instructions given to the new manager, might be well left to the directors.

James Mackillop, Esq., and Joseph Tasker, Esq., were re-elected directors unanimously; and Webster Flockton, Esq., elected a director, in the room of his brother, Thos. M. Flockton, Esq., deceased, and John Hibbert, jun., Esq., auditor. Mr. BIDDULPH said the Deed limited them to seven directors as the minimum. A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman and directors, when the meeting separated.

#### COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.

At the half-yearly meeting of proprietors, held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Friday, the 1st instant.

CHARLES HEATON ELLIS, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, as also the minutes of the meeting in Jan. last, the CHAIRMAN read the following report:—

Since the meeting on the 30th January last, the *Acacia* has arrived at Swansea, bringing 427 tons of copper ore, 24 tons of silver leadings, and 3 tons of silver ore, from the Santa Ana Mine. The copper ore averages 22½ per cent. copper, and has realised 5500*l.* The silver leadings give 159 ozs. of silver to the ton, but have not yet been sold—the silver ore has not been assayed. The quantity of copper ore raised at the company's mines during the six months ending 30th April has been 407 tons, showing an increase of 75 tons, as compared with the preceding six months, and the reports from the manager still continue highly satisfactory, particularly of the new copper mines at Flamenco and Tres Puntas. The total expenditure at the different silver mines to 30th December last, including the purchase money of 5250*l.*, has been 15,720*l.*, and the proceeds of the silver shipped to England have amounted to 12,470*l.*; it will be seen that the amount of charges has been 10,470*l.*, and the returns 12,470*l.*, thus leaving a surplus of 2000*l.*, and it must be remembered that the returns have been principally from the two mines of Al Fin Hallada and San Jose del Carmen, in which the company have only a small interest, whilst the expenditure has been developing the six mines in which the company are interested.

The following shows the company's barras, or shares, in the different mines:—viz.: Al Fin Hallada, 25; San Jose del Carmen, 3; Mercedesitas, 12½; Santa Ana, 12; Carraen Alto, 14; Colorado, 16. The mines in Chili are divided into 24 barras.

The reports from the mines since the last meeting have been gradually improving, and although the returns have not proportionately increased, yet from the better accounts of the state of the workings the directors fully expect shortly to receive larger returns from them. The total amount of expenditure at the gold mines, including the purchase money of 366*l.*, has amounted to 470*l.* up to 31st December last, and the only returns have been 350*l.* The present working is confined to the Descubridora de Oro Mine, and our manager hopes that it will eventually repay the expenditure on these mines.

Our manager stated in April last that he had just returned from visiting the company's estates, and found them in very good order, especially considering the great scarcity of water, in consequence of which provisions, fodder, &c., have considerably advanced in price, but he had previously purchased sufficient hay, barley, and straw, at moderate rates, to last him through the winter. In his last address (May 25) he stated that on the 11th they had some very seasonable rain. The directors regret to add that in May Copiapo had been visited by a severe earthquake, but the company's property has not sustained any material injury.

The cash statements and balance-sheet of the company's affairs, to 30th June, verified by the auditors, are now before the meeting for the inspection of the shareholders, and, therefore, they do not perhaps warrant the declaration of a dividend. The directors, looking at the improved value of their property, and the increased remittances in both copper and silver, which may be reasonably calculated upon within the next few months, have not hesitated to propose a payment of 5s. per share on and after the 10th Oct. next. Amount to credit of profit and loss, 1500*l.*

The report having been received and adopted, it was moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded, and carried unanimously, that Thomas Curtis, Esq., who had gone out of office by rotation, be re-elected director, and that James Tullock, be re-elected auditor.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the chairman and directors for their able management of the affairs of the company, when the meeting separated.

#### LEWIS MINING COMPANY.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices of the company, Salvador-house, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday,

RICHARD HODGSON, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. P. WATSON read the notice convening the meeting from the *Mining Journal*, and stated that the directors having declared a dividend of 10s. per share, the same was now in course of payment in regular order of business.

The CHAIRMAN then read the directors' report and financial statement, as well as the report from Capt. Reed, the agent at the mines.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT.

In presenting to the shareholders at this, the annual general meeting, the usual yearly accounts of the Lewis Mines, the directors may, they think, consider themselves fairly entitled to congratulate their co-adventurers upon the very prosperous state of the mines. It will be borne in mind that at the last annual meeting the balance against the mines was 323*l.* 9s. 10d. Since that period the profits of the mines have cleared off that balance; and further, since the last meeting the directors have had the satisfaction of paying in three dividends the sum of 1500*l.* A further dividend, being the fourth, of 500*l.* is also declared, and payable this day.

Since the last meeting the directors have added much valuable ground to the mines; this ground is immediately adjoining, and into which some of the levels are already extended. As regards the state and prospects of the underground workings, the directors submit to the meeting the report of Capt. Reed, which will be read.

The directors having thought it desirable that the shareholders should have an opportunity for discussing numerous and interesting points bearing upon their interest connected with this undertaking, have requested Capt. Reed's attendance, who, being present, will be happy to give every information in his power. The present state and prospects of the mines are not here much referred to, as it is thought better on this occasion that you take them from him.

#### Statement of Accounts.

|  |         |    |    |
|--|---------|----|----|
| Returns of black tin, from May, 1850, to end April, 1851                     | £18,238 | 7  | 11 |
| Arsenic sold   | 128     | 12 | 9  |
| Copper   | 56      | 0  | 0  |
| Old materials  | 87      | 8  | 0  |
| To balance of last account   | 828     | 9  | 10 |
| Costs from May, 1850, to end of April, 1851                                  | 15,208  | 6  | 8  |
| Steam whim-engine  | 205     | 11 | 10 |
| Interest and discounts   | 62      | 3  | 0  |
| Directors' attendances   | 200     | 0  | 0  |
| London management  | 200     | 0  | 0  |
| First dividend, 500 <i>l.</i> ; second, 500 <i>l.</i> ; third, 500 <i>l.</i> | 1,500   | 0  | 0  |
| Leaving balance  | £ 315   | 17 | 4  |

The CHAIRMAN then moved "that the reports and accounts now read be adopted and entered on the cost and transfer book of the company, which, being seconded, was carried unanimously. He then observed, that as Captain Reed was present the shareholders might wish to ask him a few questions as to the state of their property, the prospects, &c.

Several questions having been put and answered satisfactorily, Capt. REED stated that Lewis Mines were situated in a similar stratum to West Providence Mines, on lodes parallel to them. The Lewis tin was good, though not equal in quality to that of their neighbour. They would shortly have an increase in quantity and quality, though Fred's lode which was not of so good a quality as other parts of the mines.

Mr. ENSON observed that the yearly accounts were made up to end April, and were very satisfactory. He would like to know the result of May and June.

The CHAIRMAN stated that was not yet ascertained, for, expecting a better price for tin after the Dutch sale about to take place, they had not disposed of the produce for those months. They would have two sales shortly after that, and might expect a good result. The establishment of the Union Tin Smelting Works introduced a useful competitor, and the company had derived considerable benefit from it. Capt. Reed had taken one-half the tin to the house he could obtain the best price from, and they gave the full value, knowing the Union Company must take the other moiety.

Mr. THOMAS WATSON inquired whether all the merchants' supplies were charged up in the accounts presented. Nothing hanging behind?

Capt. REED said they were, and should always be while he remained the company's agent. The tin could never be sold to better advantage than by the plan that had been formerly followed.

Mr. BIRDSEY was happy to hear it; for there were parties who thought it detrimental to the company's interest, rather than otherwise, while he himself felt quite satisfied they had received great benefit from the starting of the Union Company.

Mr. P. STAINSBY stated that he held a much larger interest in the Lewis Mines than in the smelting-works; consequently, he was more interested in obtaining the highest price for the mine produce than in sharing the profits derived by smelting. He looked forward to the receipt of six dividends a year from Lewis in place of four. The tin ore of late had been sold to the highest bidder, independent of the Union Company, and Mr. P. Watson had sketched out what he conceived had been the result.

Mr. P. WATSON (the secretary to the Union Company) submitted his sketch, showing that the prices received for the tin since one-half had ceased going to the Union Company was 2*l.* 10s. per ton less upon black tin.

Mr. P. STAINSBY stated that Lewis accounts would continue to be kept separate as before, and, with the reports, be printed and circulated quarterly, and, if required, frequent meetings held.

Mr. THOMAS WATSON proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was carried unanimously. A like compliment was paid to Capt. Reed, both of which were suitably acknowledged.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that any shareholder in Lewis Mines feeling a desire to hold a similar interest in the sett adjoining (Gurlyn), of which the directors had just received the title deeds, might have it by signifying his wish; thereon they proposed to erect a 50-inch cylinder pumping engine and a 30-in. stamps, the estimated outlay being 5000*l.*

Mr. STAINSBY observed that the reason the subject was then mooted was, having Captain Reed present ready to explain personally anything that was asked of him. More than the full number of shares were bespoke, but every Lewis holder would receive a preference. No premium had been paid for the ground, nor would any be charged; all would come in alike. The expense hitherto had been for the two deeds, which cost 30 and 25 guineas respectively. The dues were 1-18th.

Capt. REED stated that the sett was a mile long, and the first object would be to put the present engine-shaft in order. The house must come down and be rebuilt; a great part of the stone would be used therein.

The meeting then terminated.

#### WEST WHEEL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

At a special general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, Broad-street, on Saturday last, by adjournment from the Tuesday preceding,

JAMES HERROX, Esq., in the chair.

After reading the notice convening the meeting from the *Mining Journal*, and stating that the parties present on Tuesday deemed it right (in consequence of the absence of several influential proprietors, who were then in Cornwall upon a visit to the mines) to adjourn the meeting until that day, the CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. Francis Pryor, of Gwennap, had been suggested as a fit and proper person to be appointed as one of the committee of management in Cornwall, he being a resident within two miles of the mine, and holding a very large interest.

Mr. THOMAS FIELD proposed, and Mr. TORKINGTON seconded, the nomination of Mr. Francis Pryor as a member of the committee of management in Cornwall, in the place of Mr. Richard Harvey, who had disqualified, and which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that it be left to Mr. Pryor and Captain W. Richards, two of the committee of management, to select and appoint (as the Deed empowered them to do) a fit and proper person, duly qualified, to act with them as the third member of such committee.

Mr. FIELD and several other shareholders signified their approval. Mr. Field then reported that he had just returned from a visit to the mine, where he had met Mr. Pryor and several mining agents of undoubted talent, who expressed their united opinion of the value and prospects of the north ground, and who strongly recommended the immediate putting to work of Roselobby engine, and sinking the said shaft 20 or 30 fms. deeper, the lode therein being a downright, and at or about the depth proposed one or two champion lodes underlying north would fall in and form a junction, which it was particularly desirable to see in such a locality—in fact, many thought it no speculation whatever; in addition to which, the sinking upon Roselobby lode proving it every foot the deeper it is sunk, throwing a flat rod west, and sinking a shaft there, would not only ventilate that part of the property, but prove its value at no distant day. The meeting terminated with the usual formalities.

#### HOLYFORD COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION.

At the ordinary general half-yearly meeting of shareholders, held at the office, Great Winchester-street, on Wednesday, the 30th July,

CHARLES HUNT, Esq., in the chair.

After the usual preliminaries, the following directors' report was read:—

In consequence of the altered prospects of the mines during the past 12 months, and considering that the opinion of a well-qualified and disinterested mine surveyor would be of great assistance in future workings, as well as satisfactory to the shareholders, the directors engaged with Mr. John Taylor, Jun., to inspect the property at Holyford, and submit a copy of that gentleman's report, to which the attention of shareholders is requested. There is also annexed the report of the acting captain of the mines, containing details of the progress made in the workings since the last half-yearly meeting. Considerable difficulty and inconvenience have frequently been experienced in carrying on the business of the company in strict conformity with the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies' Act; the directors have, therefore, called a special meeting, to be held at the close of the ordinary general meeting of this day, when a proposal will be submitted for the dissolution of the association as now constituted, with a view to its re-establishment on the Joint-Stock System, which is found much better adapted to the requirements of a mining company, and on which the mining adventures of Great Britain are, it is believed, with very few exceptions conducted. Should this proposal be carried, a second meeting will be immediately called for the purpose of confirming it, in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement.

#### Balance Sheet from 30th November, 1850, to 30th May, 1851.

|   |       |    |   |
|---|-------|----|---|
| To balance from last account  | £ 4   | 19 | 7 |
| Proceeds of ore from Oct. 1 to March 1, inclusive (less royalties) £4968  | 9     | 8  |   |
| Less received on account, as per last statement   | 1607  | 16 | 6 |
| Received on account of ore not assayed  | 336   | 13 | 2 |
| Total   | £3710 | 6  | 6 |
| By sundry expenses:—Office rent and salaries, 75 <i>l.</i> ; <i>Mining Journal</i> and <i>Times</i> newspapers, 4 <i>l.</i> 11s.; a registrar's fees, &c., 4 <i>l.</i> 12s. | £ 84  | 3  | 0 |
| Current expenses, working mines to 30th April   | 3605  | 16 | 0 |
| Cash at mines   | 20    | 6  | 9 |
| Total   | £3710 | 6  | 6 |

#### Statement of Monthly Mine Costs and Produce.

|   |       |    |   |
|---|-------|----|---|
| 1851—January—mines' cost account, 532 <i>l.</i> 6s.; merchants' bills, 76 <i>l.</i> 9s. 4d. | £ 608 | 17 | 4 |
| February—mines, 457 <i>l.</i> 4s. 4d.; merchants, 60 <i>l.</i> 6d.                          | 517   | 10 | 4 |
| March—mines, 518 <i>l.</i> 1s.; merchants, 33 <i>l.</i> 19s.                                | 552   | 0  | 0 |
| April—mines, 466 <i>l.</i> 13s. 2d.; merchants, 29 <i>l.</i> 18s. 11d.                      | 496   | 12 | 1 |
| May—mines, 579 <i>l.</i> 10s. 6d.; merchants, 25 <i>l.</i> 12s. 10d.                        | 604   | 3  | 6 |
| June—mines, 518 <i>l.</i> 18s. 8d.; merchants, 113 <i>l.</i> 5s. 4d.                        | 632   | 4  | 0 |
| Balance   | 1400  | 5  | 4 |
| Total   | £5022 | 12 | 4 |

|   |       |    |    |
|---|-------|----|----|
| 1851—January, by 51 tons ore (less royalties) | £ 781 | 9  | 10 |
| February, 524 tons ore (ditto)                | 828   | 4  | 4  |
| March, 51 tons ore (ditto)                    | 751   | 2  | 4  |
| April, 61 tons ore (ditto)                    | 926   | 15 | 10 |
| May, 55 tons ore (estimated)                  | 835   | 0  | 0  |
| June, 60 tons ore (ditto)                     | 900   | 0  | 0  |
| Total   | £5022 | 12 | 4  |

The foregoing are the usual half-yearly accounts of the affairs of the association, the balance-sheet made up to the 31st May, and the statement of costs and produce to end of June; the two last items of the latter being estimated, as the ore for May and June is not yet delivered in Wales. It appears from the balance-sheet that the position of the company's affairs has improved to the extent of 1263*l.* 2s. 9d. in the half-year, the amount received in advance on ores being on May 31, 344*l.* 13s. 9d., against 1607*l.* 16s. 6d. on Nov. 30, 1850.

#### CAPTAIN JOHN PASCOE'S REPORT.

*Holyford Mines, July 24.*—I have now to wait on you with the report of these mines for the last six months. The engine-shaft has been sunk under the 40 fm. level 8 fms. 2 ft. 2 in.; the lode varying from 1 to 3 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. The whim-shaft has been sunk under the 40, 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., the lode varying from 6 to 18 inches wide, with good stones of ore. The 2d shaft has been sunk 12 fms. 1 ft. in the country, and holed to the 20 and 30 fm. levels. The 1st shaft has been sunk under the 20 fm. level 3 fms. 6 ft. 6 in.—also in the country. Whimz sunk under the 30, 6 fms. 5 ft. 4 in. on the lode, varying from 1 to 3 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. The 4th fm. level driven south 19 fms. 0 ft. 3 in. through a good lode, the last 10 fms. worth 40*l.* per fm.; stone in back of 40 fm. level worth 90*l.* per fm.; 40 fm. level driven north 10 fms. 4 ft. 9 in., the lode varying from 6 in. to 1 ft. wide, with some good stones of ore, but at present the lode is small and poor—the end in elvan. The 30 fm. level south driven 22 fms. 3 ft. 4 in., 10 fms. of that distance worth 30*l.* per fm., the remainder unproductive. The 29, north of 2d shaft, driven 11 fms. 4 ft. 5 in.; the lode in the end is 6 in. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. The 10 driven south of 2d shaft 3 fms., lode poor. The 8 driven north of cross-cut 10 fms. 0 ft. 10 in., the lode for 5 fms. of that distance worth 60*l.* per fm.; the remainder, lode small, with occasional stones of rich ore; 8 fm. level, south of cross-cut, driven 5 fms. 4 ft. 7 in., the lode worth 40*l.* per fm.; whimz sunk under the 8, 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. on the lode, worth 30*l.* per fm.; cross-cut east in the 8, 10 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. The cross-cut east in the 20 fathom level, 2 fms. 4 ft. Cross-cut east in the 30 fm. level, 4 fms. Stopped in back of the 40, south of engine-shaft, 30 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; stopped in back of the 40, north of engine-shaft, 11 fms. 4 ft. 1 in. Stopping in the back of the 30, south of engine-shaft, 48 fms. 3 ft. 7 in. Stopped in back of the 20, north of 2d shaft, 12 fms. 4 ft. 11 in. Stopped and driven in the 10, under Allie's, 18 fms. 5 in., lode 1½ ft. wide, with stones of ore occasionally; 5 piches in the back of the 30, south of engine-shaft, one worth 60*l.* per fm., one worth 40*l.*, and three worth 30*l.* per fm. A pitch in the bottom of the 20, north of 2d shaft, worth 40*l.* per fm. A pitch in the bottom of the 10, north of 2d shaft, worth 40*l.* per fm. In the adit level in the 10, 50 and 30 north nothing has been done since last report.

[We are compelled to postpone the report of Mr. John Taylor, Jun., until next week.]

The report of the directors was received and approved. At the special general meeting of shareholders, it was resolved—that this association be dissolved; and that the directors be requested to call as early as possible a second special meeting for confirming this resolution.

#### LAMHEROEE WHEEL MARIA MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, King-street, Cheap-side, on Thursday, the 31st July.

PETER DAVEY, Esq., in the chair.

The circular convening the meeting for the 17th July, and adjourning it to this day, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Murray, was read; and also the authority of the purser to the secretary to act as his proxy at the meetings, was read, and the minutes of the committee of the 1st July, which were confirmed. The SECRETARY read a letter, informing him that Mr. Murray was absent on the continent.

Reports on the mine were read from Capt. Opie, dated 4th June and 28th July, the latter of which appears in our Journal of this day. Various letters on the mine were read from the purser; the last dated 30th July, is as follows:—

"I have seen the copy of Capt. Opie's report to you; to the correctness or details of which I cannot add much. In about a fortnight we hope to have four nine-stamp heads at work, after which I calculate we may rely on returning 4 tons of tin per month regularly, which will be the best proof of the value of our tin, which amounts to quite 5 per cent., as I have previously stated. I should, however, strongly recommend that a call of 1*l.* or 1½*l.* be made, so as to pay off our liabilities, and enable us to prosecute the two main points of the mine—viz.: the cutting of the B lode at a moderate depth, and intersecting the champion lode at the 60. My firm conviction is, matters here are progressing favourably and satisfactorily for the interests of the shareholders."

The balance-sheet was presented and passed, subject to the usual audit. There being 80 shares in arrears of the call due on the 29th April last, the purser was instructed to inform the adventurers that their shares would become forfeited if the arrears were not paid in 14 days.

It was resolved that Capt. Opie be informed it is the wish of the shareholders that the work at present be confined to driving the level to meet the champion lode; to sinking Jesse's shaft, with a view to exploring the B lode; and to raising the most valuable of the tinstuff from Addie's shaft—suspending, for the present, the stopping in the engine-shaft, and all other mining work, unless good reason can be given for continuing the same. If Capt. Opie dissents from this resolution, he is requested to make a special and immediate report; and that he be also instructed to make every possible exertion to increase the stamping-power, and to dress all the tinstuff on surface with the least possible delay. On the motion of Mr. J. FREEMAN, seconded by Mr. W. PAYTON READ, a call of 1*l.* per share was made.—The balance-sheet showed—

|                      |         |    |    |
|----------------------|---------|----|----|
| Calls received       | £22,416 | 19 | 2  |
| Costs                | £29,928 | 14 | 3  |
| Liabilities          | 690     | 11 | 0  |
| Assets               | 187     | 15 | 11 |
| Balance against mine | £23,116 | 10 | 2  |
|                      | £311    | 15 | 1  |

#### Original Correspondence.

##### ONE WORD MORE ON THE ORIGIN OF MINERAL LODES.

SIR,—I am extremely sorry to see in your most valuable Journal so much space devoted to communications on most intricate questions of a purely scientific nature by persons who, however great may be their practical good sense, have evidently not qualified themselves for the dispute of such questions by a thorough study of chemistry and geology. I myself, having devoted myself entirely to the theoretical and practical study of these sciences, feel it my duty to warn the public against theories which shock the ears of a scientific man—such as, for instance, Mr. Lake denying the increase of temperature towards the centre of the earth, and putting up the crystalline structure of granite as a proof against its plutonic origin! Such statements are only apt to diffuse erroneous notions, and confuse the mind of the public, unless, indeed, they are intended for a joke, which in the above-mentioned case seems almost probable. For the information of Mr. Lake, I permit myself to say that the increase of temperature towards the centre of the earth has never yet been disputed by a scientific man—geology giving us most ample and positive proof of it; and the increase of temperature on descending downwards in mines having been proved at various times by different men, and at different places—all secondary influences having been taken into account by them at the same time. I may mention, as an example, the beautiful investigations of Prof. Reich, of Freiberg, in the mines of that district. As to the origin of granite, a beginner in the study of chemistry will be able to prove that combinations of the constituent parts of felspar, or mica—the analysis of either of which shows such a complicated formula—will crystallise only on passing from the melted to the solid state in cooling off. But all this is only one example of an erroneous theory, out of many set up by different correspondents on the origin of mineral lodes. It is, in fact, a vain attempt, in the present state of science, to prove any theory in regard to them. We had best let it alone entirely, and wait patiently until geology, which is now making such rapid progress, may offer us some new clue, by means of which we may steadily, but surely, trace our way out of the labyrinth into which facts only partially investigated, and seemingly contradictory phenomena in regard to the origin of lodes, have involved us. We are obliged to confess that we know scarcely anything in this branch of geology, and had best accept the present views of Leopold von Buch and Elie de Beaumont, who are generally allowed to be the first authorities in geology. These philosophers have found that the origin of mineral lodes is to be attributed in different cases to different causes—some of the chasma in the crust of the earth being filled out with mineral matter by infiltration and subsequent crystallisation of the dissolved salts. Others, under different circumstances, as to relative time of their being filled up, and their position in different strata, have evidently been filled by mineral matter in the state of fusion—different salts, and especially metallic sulphates, crystallising out of the melted mass. A third cause—to which one of the above-named geologists attributes the formation of several ores, but most especially the zinc ore of Mooset and Upper Silesia—is sublimation, or the condensation of the ore, arising from the lower parts in gaseous form on the cooler parts of the crevice through which it was being forced. Leopold von Buch even attributes the formation of dolomitic rocks to the same cause.

This is a brief outline of the opinion of men who are entitled to an opinion on the subject. For further and more special information, I refer the reader to the works of the above-named philosophers, and to the excellent treatises of Bernhard Cotta, of Freiberg, and of Anélece Burat, which will be found to contain all information on the subject as yet known. Being myself at present engaged in a trip through the mining districts of England, and thus without books, I regret not to be able for the present to fortify my assertions by citations. I have by my communication shed no new light on the subject, I am well aware; but I have endeavoured to put those who have not been able to study the science on their guard against all Will-o'-the-Wisp-like luminaries, who are ever ready, by statements unfounded on scientific research, to mislead the traveller, who has to grope his way in the dark through the quagmire of geology, and hope that you will find my letter worth a corner in your valuable Journal.—W. L. FABER: *St. Austell*, July 25.

##### ILLEGITIMATE MINING.—No. I.

SIR,—Many letters have appeared in the *Mining Journal* on "legitimate mining;" but not one, that I have seen, on the subject of this letter, which is *illegitimate mining*—a species of mining to be inferred from what has been written in your paper, rather than from anything written expressly thereon. You are an enemy to this kind of mining, as is evident from the numerous cautions which you have given to mining speculators. I doubt not, therefore, that you will readily insert this communication, which I furnish with the same object in view as that entertained in your cautions.

1. The first thought which now presents itself to me is that of *illegitimate mine sets*, or mining ground taken for mining purposes which should not be taken for any such purposes, for the reason that the prospects held out by the ground itself do not warrant the outlay of capital. Many pieces of land have been taken, especially during a "mining mania," bearing this character. At such times not only is the land near a rich mine, and in a rich district, speedily taken up, but for miles around, in all directions, sets or licenses are applied for and easily obtained. Thereupon the fortunate grantee draws up a prospectus in the stereotyped form, representing all the good qualities of the real or supposed lodes running through the land, in which he is not over careful to avoid exaggeration. The object he has in view is a very handsome premium for the good thing which he has to sell; and it is truly wonderful with what success some of these endeavours have been crowned. I do not object to the payment of a premium for a set in which a discovery has been made to warrant it; but I do object to the payment of a heavy premium to a man who has nothing to show but a deed or license to work in land remote from any productive lodes, and beyond the limits of a known mineral district. There is not much danger in working in such districts as Gwennap, Camborne, Illogan, Breage,



a knowledge of the metallurgical department of mining, as good management in this will materially influence the returns, and may make a poor mine under different management to become profitable. He should be an economist in the use of materials; but not permit the mine to fall in for want of timber, as I have known some to do. An agent deficient of the foregoing sorts of knowledge is illegitimate. I will not say that his knowledge should be so comprehensive as that described by a "Practical Miner" in his description of a "model captain," but if he possesses a knowledge of assaying it will add very much to his recommendation. Moral qualities of an agent I do not state; I presume him to have honesty, and all the other essential virtues.

4. To have supplies from adventurers at a dearer rate than that at which other merchants would supply is illegitimate. This is an evil very much less now than formerly, inasmuch as in many mines the supplies are tendered for, but I think that even now the evil is not quite removed.

5. To lay out a large sum in buildings not absolutely required before the mine is proved is another illegitimate act. This is not now generally done, but it should never be done; and not to erect convenient buildings as soon as the mine will afford it is also illegitimate. I have been at mines where the account-houses are scarcely one-quarter part so large as they should be; while every sort of work is done in one room, which serves for office, kitchen, pantry, changing house, &c. I was at a dividend-paying mine only last week where the counting-house is only about 12 ft. square, but they have a kitchen (built of turf, and roofed with straw) about 50 yards off. Extremes should be avoided.—R. S.: *Redruth, July 30.*

#### THE MINERAL RICHES OF NORTH WALES.

Sir,—Having recently made two or three trips in North Wales, I was much struck with two letters, each signed "A Miner," in your Journal, as they so completely bear out my own conviction that the principality of Wales is a comparatively unexplored field of immense mineral riches. It is true that to the eye of a Cornish miner some of the most valuable Welsh mines would have held out at the beginning little or no hopes of success—the lodes, as in the case of the great Esgrair-y-Mwyn Mine, lying under a thick stratum of roofing or of clay-slate. The neighbourhood of Dolgelly contains very many tempting fields of enterprise to the capitalist, and it is simply the want of energy, or capital, or perhaps both, in the local inhabitants which could prevent their town from becoming the centre of rich and flourishing mining operations. The tourist, possessing the slightest geological knowledge, must be struck with the highly mineralised character of the hills skirting the road from Dolgelly to Barmouth. About three miles from the former town a mine has been opened, producing several tons of rich silver-lead ore. The lode can be distinctly traced for a long distance; indeed, it is said to have been proved for more than two miles in length, and that rich silver-lead ore has been found at every trial. On the top of the same hill is an old Roman level, included in the set, from which large quantities of lead have been taken, besides the remains of other workings in the neighbourhood; indeed, to use the words of an experienced miner, when speaking of the spot after an inspection, "the hill seems full of lead." And yet this mine, having been partially explored, with great prospects of success, is now lying idle, simply from the proprietor wanting capital, and is another among many proofs that great results can only be looked for from adequate means of successfully prosecuting research—means which few private individuals possess; while, under an efficient management, the Hafod-y-Morfa Mine would become a source of ample profits to her owners.—VIAFOR: *July 28.*

#### CAMBORNE CONSOLS MINE.

Sir,—Can any of my brother shareholders tell me what is going on at this mine? Some time ago, before the last instalment was called for, there were very dashing accounts of the silver to be got up. Inquiries were made as to the dressing, &c., and reports of progress were frequently in your paper. Now, "all is still." I am told the set is a good and valuable one, if properly managed. Is anything now going on at the mine? and, if so, would it not be satisfactory to all parties if we heard what, through your Journal; and if there was an occasional meeting, or some symptoms of life shown by the directors? *Dorset, July 26.*

#### STANAGWYN MINE.

Sir,—Observing a paragraph in your last week's paper, in which it is stated, "we have seen a report, &c., representing the lode in the end richer than ever, yielding by assay 200 per cent. for copper," I fear it may mislead the distant adventurers, unless it should also appear in your columns that the assay to which you referred was not of a sample of the ore part of the lode, but of a branch of grey copper, about 4 inches big, on the north part of the lode. I would also say a few words in reply to Capt. Puckey's second attack on our operations at the mine, which appeared in your columns of last week. It seems, and very naturally, a sore subject to him; he will be fighting the shadow, when he might as well attack the substance. A little more patience will give him the proof he professes to desire, yet evidently fears to obtain. Why will he not act on your sound advice, and bottle up his opinions and remarks until the copper and tin ores are brought into the market. The public will then know and decide if Capt. Puckey's confident hopes are realised, and if our copper ores, after his "very expensive process in dressing," can only be made to produce "about 3 per cent. of copper." Perhaps he will then find that our mine agents and engineers, "poor men of weak judgment," as he is pleased to call them, know enough of copper ore not to require the "pity" even of Captain Puckey. Until the sale has taken place we will not bandy contradictions, to use the milder phrase, with Capt. Puckey as to the "quantity or quality" of our ores; but lost any weight should be attached by parties interested in the mine, to Capt. Puckey's letter, I will conclude by telling him he has been much misinformed, and that his statements are erroneous and contrary to the fact. Though challenged to do so for his own sake, Capt. Puckey has not yet ventured to inspect the mine or the ores.—TRUBENKENSIS: *July 29.*

#### WHEEL HAMLIN—FACTS, NOT FOLLIES.

Sir,—Mr. Ennor's remarks respecting Wheel Hamlyn will have no effect on those persons who know him, although he has one or two to assist him in his endeavours to enter into things that he knows but little or nothing of. I remember seeing him once at Wheel Hamlyn; he appeared there to expose his ignorance not a little. He said the lode in the shaft was a lead lode, because there was no tin near it; and further, it was no copper lode, because there was no granite to be seen. I asked him if he could see any lead, or anything congenial for it, and his reply was a simple "no." Such are Mr. Ennor's reasons. *Bridgetown, July 30.*

#### TO SEPARATE COPPER FROM LEAD.

Sir,—I observe, in last week's Journal, that "A Proprietor of Mining Shares" requests some sound practical advice how to separate copper from lead. I have had considerable practice in that work; but no practical man can give any definite advice unless he first inspect the mine and ores in question. I have no doubt that a satisfactory separation can be effected, and recommend your correspondent taking the necessary steps. *J. WEBB.*  
*St. Austell, July 29.*

#### JUDGMENT IN TIN MINING—EAST BIRCH TOR AND TINCROFT.

Sir,—A report has got into circulation that I condemned the working of East Birch Tor and Tincroft Mines, which I should be glad to correct through your Journal. I was requested to inspect East Birch Tor, and while there looked over Tincroft also. I did not go underground at East Birch Tor; but I have formed a very high opinion of it. There are several lodes in the set; two of the principal ones appear to be approaching each other, and will, I have no doubt, very shortly form a junction at a point where, in all probability, it will be productive. With respect to working the mines, I should recommend that the shaft near the count house should be cut down larger, and put in condition—that the dressing department and machinery be brought nearer the mine, to do away with a great part of the rods, when, with perseverance and economy, I think she may make a paying mine. In reference to the heap of work at Tincroft, either the agent or myself must have committed a gross error. I do not like paper mining; the best experience is to be had at the mine, where I think I could convince him of his error. Tin mines require close examination; a great difference may exist in different parts of the same mine. A man might judge tolerably correctly of a pile of tin-stuff in the sparry bottoms at Polidice, but be deceived in one from Painter's in the same mine; or he might go to Wheal Owles, and give a pretty correct account of that mine, but be at a loss at Botallack, where the tin is mixed up with iron. Where the work is foul, a sample should be taken home, calcined, and the iron extracted by a magnet. At Plymouth Wheal Yedand, where the work is very rich, it looks half iron; but, when cleaned, proves to be crystallised tin. In Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy—one of the richest tin mines in Devon—they have some stuff termed by miners "flesh tongue," very much like tin, without a particle in it. In Birch Tor there is a deal of metallic iron; but if it was all tin, it would not make a difference of 100 to 1000. I never stated in my report that the agent ought to be punished for recommending the working of Tincroft. I said I had no opinion of it eastward, where the lode was split into branches; and even if the lode would pay, they want water for machinery, dressing, &c. *WILLIAM HEATH.*  
*Bridgetown, July 31.*

#### THE MINERAL VEIN QUESTION.

Sir,—The animated discussion under this head has been of such duration, without in any way defining the point at issue, that many of your readers find it tedious perusal. If "Practical Miner" is a truly practical man, why does he not accept Mr. Ennor's very open challenge in a former Journal, and let the point at issue be discussed through a more direct channel, and on amicable terms, avoiding such personalities as are maintained in the correspondence? I am not desirous of being in connection with the question, my occupation being quite in a different channel. In an earlier stage of the discussion I gave my opinion of Capt. Ennor (under the name of "Cornishman") from personal experience, which, if required, I can substantiate (but do not consider it necessary)—in fact, the manner in which the discussion is conducted would not warrant an explanation, the position of "Practical Miner" being so obscure, that I should only be making an horn-bowl of Captain Ennor's experience for the information of "Practical." In a former publication comment was made of "Practical Miner's" powers of conveying information to your readers through the medium of the press. This may be all very well in its place; but correspondents of less pretensions, adding facts, although taking a more extended circle in which to express themselves, I consider preferable to those of higher education, *mine the facts.* Of the former I consider Capt. Ennor, who I have no doubt was underground tolling long

and weary in exploring the formation of Nature, whilst his more highly talented friend, "Practical," was in all probability receiving an education in a boarding-school. When I proffered my opinion of Capt. Ennor, I had no pretension to partake in the argument, or I should have replied to "Practical's" former comment; but perceiving in your last issue that I am again coupled with Mr. Ennor in this affair, I take the present opportunity of informing "Practical Miner" that he is forming quite a wrong idea; that I have taken neither part nor parcel in the discussion in connection with Mr. Ennor's assertion, neither have I seen him for the last four years. I may here remark, that I do not know a single practical man in the district of Camborne or Redruth who would, if truly practical, assume a fictitious name. Now, if "Practical Miner" is one of this class, I certainly think he will shake off the cloak of obscurity, appear in the field with his vizor unclosed, and accept Mr. Ennor's offer; then, and not until then, may we expect the subject discussed on its merits.—NICHOLAS HITCHENS: *July 28.*

### Mining Correspondence.

#### BRITISH MINES.

**ALFRED CONSOLS.**—There is no change to notice in the lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 50 fm. level. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of this shaft, is from 6 to 7 ft. wide; the north part for 3 ft. wide, and level, and the extreme south part there is a solid branch of copper ore, 6 in. wide, and 2 or 3 fms. further east we expect this branch will join the north part; the whole lode here is worth from 60 to 700 per fm. The lode in No. 3 winze is quite equal to the last report—viz., 1000 per fm. The north part of the lode in Wyld's shaft, sinking under the 70 fm. level, is producing good stones of copper ore. No change in any other tutwork operation. Our tribute department looks well.

**APPELDRE.**—On my visit to the mine this day (July 30) I was pleased to find the engine nearly covered in, so that we are ready for the engine to commence fixing. I hope, in four weeks from this time, to see the engine in full operation. I wrote Mr. Mathews, the engineer, by this post to proceed without delay. The shaft and other work is progressing also.

**BARGALLY.**—We have commenced to make a cross-cut through the lode, where we intend to put down a new shaft. So far as we have gone through the lode is well mixed with water. I expect by the end of next week to be able to hand you the result in my report. Our men in the level are still making slow progress in driving; the ground is very hard. We have passed by spots of lead ore in the side of the lode, and frequently see small strings in the country rock.

**BAT HOLES.**—The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 48 fm. level. The Wood lode, in the 48 fm. level, driving north, is at present poor, but letting out a quantity of water, which we expect an improvement shortly; the lode in the same level driving south will yield 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and hold out good promises, with plenty of water issuing therefrom. The tribute pitches in the shallow level, on California lode, have yielded a fair quantity of lead ore this month (July). With regard to our tribute setting for August the pitches have let at a much lower figure than was anticipated. We have put four men to cross-cut to the newly discovered lode, about 6 fms. below the shallow level, on California lode, on tribute, at 40 per fm. for lead ore, and should this prove so productive as the shallow level, it will be a valuable discovery. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—In the 115, east of engine-shaft, there is no alteration; east of Andrew's winze it is 3 to 4 ft. wide, saving work; west, no lode taken down. In the 103 east of this level, it is 4 ft. wide, and will yield 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in Lintern's winze, in this level, is 5 ft. wide, and worth 11 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 90 east of this level, is 3 ft. wide, and is driving west of the lode; the lode in the 104, nothing new in the 47 east or west. We weighed at Morwellham on Friday, May ores—No. 1, 170 tons 6 cwt.; and No. 2, 68 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs., and sampled June, 72 tons and 69 tons.

**BORINGDON PARK.**—The end is in about 30 fathoms from Murchison's shaft; we have cut into the north part of the lode, where it has a very promising appearance, with occasionally good stones of lead. The tribute pitch in the back of the adit level is turning out well. We are thinking to sample 10 tons of good quality ore the latter part of this week; and had we more water for dressing, we should have had a larger quantity. We are obliged to suspend working in Hitchens's shaft, in consequence of the water. We have received part of the engine on the mine, and should have commenced leaving in next week, but, unfortunately, our engine-house has fallen down, which, at the least, has thrown us back upwards of five weeks. I have put all possible force to clear away the ruins, and shall begin to rebuild the latter part of this week.

**BYRN-ARIAN.**—The lode in the 20 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, with some small branches of lead ore; the lode in the same level, west of the winze, is 6 ft. wide, yielding about 15 cwt. of ore per fm.; the lode in the back of this level, is 10 ft. wide, and is driving west of the lode; the lode in the 10 fm. level, is producing 8 cwt. of ore per fm. The 20 fm. level, driving south of Hallett's shaft, is rather poor at present; the lode in the same level, driving north, is 5 ft. wide, composed principally of black jack, copper, and lead ore, producing 5 cwt. of the latter per fm.

**BUTTERDON.**—The engine-shaft is now down deep enough for the 40 fm. level, and the men employed driving and carrying the same from the 30 to the 40, and expect they will commence the cross-cut in three or four days. The lode in the south end is improved since last week; it is 24 ft. wide, and worth 30 per fm., which in such favourable ground will leave a me profit. The lode in the north end is 10 ft. wide, composed of a great quantity of mudiic, priam, gossan, and spots of lead, altogether a very fine looking lode.

**CALLINGTON.**—The lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 125 fm. level, is 15 inches wide, producing 3 cwt. of lead per fathom; we have 6 feet more to sink for a fork, and after this is accomplished we shall cut pit, and commence driving the levels north and south. The lode in the 125, north of north mine, is 20 in. wide, composed of soft killas, with strings of lead, ground very favourable, and set at 50s. per fm., and two pitches just in the rear of it at 7s. in 12 on the value of the lead; the lode in the south end in this level is small and poor to what it was, but it is not without lead; we have put the men to rise over this level, against the winze, which is sunk 6 fms. 3 ft. below the 112 fm. level, to rise and to ventilate the same, and enable us to set two new pitches; there are about 4 fms. more to explore, and we think two weeks will do it; the lode in the same level, south of south mine, is 10 in. wide, producing stones of lead; the lode in the 125, north from south mine, is 12 in. wide, composed of white iron, quartz, and stones of lead—opening tribute route. The lode in the 112 south is 10 in. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; a pitch in the back of the same level, north of north mine, is driving west of the lode, and is 24 ft. wide, and is producing 30 per fm. The lode in the 10 fm. level, is 24 ft. wide, and is producing 30 per fm. The lode in the 20 fm. level, is 24 ft. wide, and is producing 30 per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, is 24 ft. wide, and is producing 30 per fm. The lode in the 40 fm. level, is 24 ft. wide, and is producing 30 per fm. The lode in the 50 fm. level, is 24 ft. wide, and is producing 30 per fm. The lode in the 60 fm. level, is 24 ft. wide, and is producing 30 per fm. The lode in the 70 fm. level, is 24 ft. wide, and is producing 30 per fm. The lode in the 80 fm. level, is 24 ft. wide, and is producing 30 per fm. The lode in the 90 fm. level, is 24 ft. wide, and is producing 30 per fm. The lode in the 100 fm. level, is 24 ft. wide, and is producing 30 per fm. 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**WHEAL TREMAINE.**—In the boundary engine-shaft, sinking under the fm. level, the branches are worth 32l. per fm. In the 73 fm. level, east of boundary, the engine lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, opening tribute ground; in the same level, west of boundary, on Allan's branch, the branch is worth 12l. per fm.; ditto, west of Allan, on the same branch, the branch is worth 10l. per fm. In the 66, east of Allan's shaft, on the engine lode, the lode is 5 in. wide, worth 5l. per fm.; in the 63m. sinking



At the Wheal Venton general meeting, on the 31st July, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 61*l*. 12*s*. 7*d*., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 25*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. A call of 10*s*. per share was made, payable forthwith. The agent's report (which will be found in another column) is of



a very encouraging character, and there is every reason to believe that Venton will shortly become a good mine. Much credit is due to the adventurers and agent for the activity they have displayed in developing the sett, and we earnestly wish them every success to which their spirited energy is entitled.

At a general meeting of adventurers in Wheal Uuy, on Monday (Thos. King, Esq., in the chair), the secretary read a statement of the accounts, showing—Balance last account, 859l. 4s.; expended during the quarter, 741l. 2s. 2d.—leaving balance in hand, 118l. 1s. 10d. The chairman having read the captain's report (which will be found among our Mining Correspondence), said, that some little delay had occurred in the delivery of the engine, but the boiler and other portions had now come to hand, and the whole would be there in the course of the week. A letter had been received from Mr. Hodge, stating that the engine would be fixed and complete for working in a month. The chairman also stated that the discovery of a splendid copper lode so near the engine-shaft was of great importance, as it can be cut at a deep level at a small expense when the mine is in fork. Some fine specimens of gossan and copper ore were shown at the meeting, which were taken from the lode in the adit level. The report and accounts were received and adopted, and a call of 1l. per share made.

At Tregardock two-monthly general meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 70l. 10s. 5d. A call of 5s. per share was made, payable forthwith.

At Wheal Wellington meeting, held yesterday, the accounts showed—Labour cost, March, 270l. 7s. 8d.; April, 296l. 11s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 177l. 18s.; dues, 277l. 5s. 11d.—772l. 3s. 3d.—Copper ore sold, 414l. 5s. 2d.; tin, 77l. 1s. 11d.; leaves a loss on the two months of 280l. 16s. 2d.; add balance last account, 122l. 16s.; leaves balance against the adventurers, 403l. 12s. 2d. A call of 10s. per share was made, and Capt. White's recommendation to stop the engine and bring the pitwork to surface was adopted. The operations on Fisher's lode are to be pushed on with every expedition, for the purpose of ascertaining the best situation for a new engine-shaft.

At East Seton and Wheal Maud Consols meeting, on the 23d July, the accounts showed—Costs for four months ending June, 512l. 6s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 519l. 11s. 9d.; on account of engine, 400l.—1431l. 18s. 3d.—Balance from last account, 119l. 4s. 6d.; received for call made 10th of April, 512l.; leaving balance against the adventurers, 800l. 13s. 9d. A call of 2l. per share was made.

At Wheal Bal meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 140l. 7s.; labour cost, April, 163l. 3s. 3d.; May, 163l. 11s. 10d.; June, 167l. 5s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 184l. 0s. 11d.; dues, 227l. 12s. 7d.—841l. 0s. 10d.—By tin sold, May, 280l. 7s. 8d.; June, 115l. 18s.; July, 139l. 5s.; sundries, 8s. 6d.; leaving a balance against the adventurers of 305l. 1s. 8d., to meet which there was 280l. worth of tin at the stamps, reducing the liability to 25l. 1s. 8d. A call of 10s. per share was made.

At a meeting of adventurers in Copper Bottom Mine, on Tuesday, Capt. John Richards reported on the great improvement in the prospects, which fully justify the outlay already incurred in works, and afforded a good hope that ere long the shareholders will reap the benefit of the money they have laid out. The quantity and also the quality of the ore raised has continued to improve. The flat-rods to the north lode are to be moved to May's shaft, where there are great indications of there being a large deposit of ore, in order that the workings may be more readily carried on at deeper levels in this promising part of the sett. The general management of the mine is to be intrusted, during the intervals between the general meetings of shareholders, to a committee of six gentlemen, two of whom have been selected by the London, two by the Exeter, and two by the Cornwall shareholders. By this arrangement, not only will the distant shareholders be enabled to inspect the accounts and the reports of the agents, but they will also have a guarantee that the mine will be worked with efficiency and economy.

At South Dolcoath bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday (Edward Wilkinson, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 1162l. 19s. 11d., which were resolved to be received and entered into the cost and transfer book of the company. The report of Mr. William Teague, jun., to Mr. F. Pryor, dated 23d June, together with that of Mr. W. Skewes, were read and approved of. A proposition was made for an amalgamation of this mine with North Frances. The chairman reported that Mr. Garland was now in Cornwall, and would either return shortly or transmit his reply as to the terms of the negotiation, which would be immediately communicated to the shareholders: 266 shares having become forfeited, the shares are now reduced to 834. Mr. Thomas Watson stated that Captain John Richards highly recommended the prosecution of the 80 fm. level, and valued the machinery at 1050l. The meeting was adjourned to the 29th Sept., to consider the terms offered by Mr. Garland.

At Wheal Fortescue meeting, on the 24th July (John Rundle, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 178l. 2s. 5d.; costs for March, April, May, and June, 449l. 11s. 2d.—627l. 13s. 7d.—By call in March, 458l.; leaves balance to next account, 169l. 13s. 7d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The mine has been idle for want of water to work the wheel since the 1st of June. At West Maria they have only 4½ fms. to drive west to get under the eastern engine-shaft, which, as soon as a communication is effected, will ventilate the mine. The engine-shaft is down within 8 ft. of the 50, and all the pitwork is in the mine that will be required. The cross-cut to intersect the lode, about 4 fathoms, may occupy seven weeks.

We are glad to learn that the "man-engine" at Fowey Consols Mine was put to work on Monday last, in the presence of a large assemblage of miners and others interested in the undertaking. The "man-engine," our readers are aware, has been erected on the mine for facilitating the ascent and descent of the miners and other underground labourers, and is worked by a water-wheel, 30 feet in diameter and 6 feet breast, with a crank making a 12-ft. stroke, balanced by four large balance-beams, and regulated by a massive fly-wheel, 12 tons weight, making three revolutions to one of the water-wheel. By means of this engine, miners are enabled to descend a depth of 280 fms. from the surface in the most easy manner possible, and it was truly gratifying to witness the heartfelt delight which was unanimously expressed by them on their being thus relieved of at least a third of their labours. The respective lords of the soil were invited to be present on the occasion, in order that they might see and judge for themselves of the comparative ease and dispatch with which the men will be conveyed to and from a perpendicular depth little short of one-third of a mile. The event was commemorated by a sumptuous dinner in the spacious count-house of the mine, to which about 60 sat down—J. H. Meredith, Esq. (Mr. Treffry's executor) presiding. The engine was erected by Mr. West.

We understand from our respected correspondent at Illogan that a singular discovery has been made in Tincroft Mine, within the last week, of a lode lying midway between Chapple's and Grout's lodes, which has been valued at 100l. per fm. by a talented mine agent sent there by a shareholder. Until this has been extended upon a little distance, more cannot be said; but it would lead us to suppose that it must be the ore part of one of the lodes named that has split off, and may prove ultimately of importance in other levels.

At Great Polgoth Mine, in the 96 cross-cut, east of Williams's, and to the south of the little elvan, they have cut a rich tin lode, worth 20 cwt. per 100 sacks. Other lodes are turning out a fair produce, and three pitches in the 84 are yielding two of them 10 cwt., and the other 5 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. They have sold a parcel, amounting to 826l. 3s. 5d. At West Polgoth Mine, they set the engine to work on Thursday week, and it is represented to perform its duties well.

At West Wheal Russell, the lode in the shaft to the west of the Tamar river is 2 ft. wide, composed of beautiful gossan, with rich stones of black and yellow copper ore, which decidedly must be considered a valuable discovery, being only 5 fathoms from surface; the same lode is also running through Drake Walls Mine, where it is likely to be of some importance. At Great Sheba Mine, the lobby lode is improved to 2 ft. wide, one of which is represented to be a solid leader of copper ore. Vatcher's lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, good saving work, looking promising, considering the very shallow depth they are at. Capt. John Spargo would do well to sink deeper with all possible speed.

From Wheal Buller, Redruth, we learn that Davey's shaft, down 6 fms. below the 40, yields 17 tons of copper ore per fm. Whitford's shaft, down 8 fms. below the 60, produces 14 tons per fm.; the 60 east is turning out 10 tons; ditto west, 2 tons per fm.; the 50 east, 1 ton; ditto west, 2 tons per fm.; the 40 east, 4½ tons per fm.; the 28 east, 3 tons per fm.; the 14 east, 1 ton per fm., all copper ore.

At Wheal Edward, near Calstock, we learn that they have cut a branch of black ore, mudiic, spar, prinn, and quartz, in addition to a leader they found in sinking the shaft. These are expected to form an early junction, when a productive lode of copper may probably be found.

A correspondent informs us that since the receipt of Capt. W. Lewis's report, inserted in our last Journal, and the resolution of the shareholders to erect machinery, Trebell Consols shares have been sought after in the country, and that holders are unwilling to sell. The present operations are on the tin lodes in a hill similar to Carn Brea, at the foot of which is Lanivet Consols, Trefoil, Tregullon, and Wheal Messer—first-class mines formerly. The agent is Capt. H. Williams, formerly of Lanivet; the purser Mr. Verran, of Holmabush; and manager, Mr. John Peter, jun., Callington, parties in whom confidence may be placed. The shares are firmly held, from the belief that on the erection of stamps profits will be speedily realised.

We regret to find that Wheal Mary (Redruth) is condemned, and the lifts drawing up for the purpose of sale, together with the engines and effects on the 25th inst. So nearly approximating Treleigh Consols and North Downs Mines, we should have thought it desirable to have seen the lode at least 30 fms. deeper, and that there would have been little difficulty in raising the necessary capital by the issue of preference shares for the amount. However, as the sale of effects is to take place, and the demand at this time is considerable for such machinery; they will, doubtless, readily realise their utmost value.

West Callington Mines (late Comblawn) have resumed working under a highly-respectable company; and, from the known ability of the managers, together with the favourable indications of the mines (as represented in the report among our Mining Correspondence), we are in hopes that their spirit of enterprise will meet with due reward.

At the Cameron's Steam Coal and Swansea and Loughor Railway Company's meeting, on Wednesday, an account of which appears at length in another column, the directors' report explained the arrangement entered into with Mr. Cameron for compromising his large claims on the company, which are highly advantageous to the latter. The railway was completed ready for the ballasting and permanent way, and it now only requires an outlay of about 2000l. for rails, and 1000l. to pay an instalment on the debts, to bring the works into a state to make profitable returns. The Broad Oak seam, not yet reached in this property, is 3½ ft. thick, extending over the whole 1300 acres, is a most valuable and superior coal; and there is now a glimpse of hope that this fine property will yet be saved to the company.

Business has been done in Botallack, Alfred Consols, East Pool, Levant, Devon Great Consols, Wheal Reeth, West Providence, West Ding Dong, Tremayne, Mary Ann, South Tamar, Herodsfoot, Venton, Devon and Courtenay, Bodmin Consols, Henneock, Bedford United, Heignton Downs, East Tamar, Great Sheba, Wheal Zion, Carnvall, Trebell Consols, Merilyn, Trelawny, Langford, Wheal Harriet, and Trethvey.

In Foreign Shares transactions have taken place in Copiapo, Linares, Cobre, St. Jago, St. John del Rey, Worthing, and United Mexican.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Copiapo Company, held yesterday (Charles Heaton Ellis, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Proceeds of silver shipped to England, 12,470l.—Charges thereon, 10,470l.; leaves a credit balance of 2000l.; which, with a further credit on profit and loss account of 1500l., makes 3500l., out of which the directors declared a dividend of 5s. per share (2500l.), payable on the 10th October next. The report, with the resolutions, will be found in another column.

At the United Mexican meeting, on Wednesday, Sir John Easthope wished to resign his office as president, stating, that being obliged to reside on the continent during next winter for his health, and the concern being in a critical state, it was necessary another should preside. The meeting, however, pressed Sir John to remain in office, which he consented to do, provided he was not held responsible during his absence. The balance in hand was 17,728l. 18s. 10d., of which there were liabilities and other claims amounting to 6438l. 15s., leaving an available sum of 11,290l. 3s. 10d. The chairman stated that if more money was required for the new mines than the directors felt justified in consenting to, the proprietors would be called together. In their report the directors expressed their regret at the loss at so critical a period of their efficient manager, Mr. Shoolbred, when the new mines required his experience and attention. Capt. Farrell had been engaged, and would arrive at Guanajuato about the 10th of June. Every effort had been made by the agents for the settlement of the company's claim on the Mexican Government, and Lord Palmerston was applied to, who communicated with Senor Payno, the Mexican Minister here, who has promised to use his influence for an early adjustment.

At the Linares Mine special general meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Lead ore at Linares, Seville, Newcastle, and on ship-board, estimated at 9459l. 5s.; pig-lead at Seville, 1810l.; instalments to be received, 1656l. 10s.; cash and securities in the office, 408l. 0s. 2d.—13,337l. 15s. 2d. Promissory note, due 7th Oct., 2000l.; ditto 7th Dec., 2000l.; balance due to Clay and Co., 4271l. 12s. 3d.; payments due in Cornwall and London, 147l. 10s.; accounts for machinery, 177l. 10s. 5d.; leaving balance of assets, 4737l. 2s. 6d., and 1000 shares not issued. The meeting was specially called to consider the necessity of constituting the association on a legal basis, and in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Parliament for the regulation of joint-stock companies. Their transactions already amounted to nearly 2000l. per month, and were likely to considerably increase; therefore, the proposed step was for the security of the shareholders' capital embarked in the concern. A long discussion ensued, when the motion was carried by 3756 shares against 380—nearly 10 to 1. A full account will be found in another column.

From Santiago de Cuba the advices are to the 2d July. In the 22 west they have a small branch of spar and ore, and purpose cross-cutting to see whether the principal part of the lode is not yet standing. The end is nearly home to Taylor's shaft, and 5 fms. from being under the ore lode they had above; east the lode looks better, and will yield 1½ ton of good ore per fm. The quantity raised in the month of June was 155 tons of ore, and 5 tons of precipitate.

From Norway, we learn that a company is about to be formed in Christiania, to resume working the old copper mines of Kvikne, in the province of Drontheim. These mines were first discovered in the year 1634, by Hans Hansen, the clergyman of Tonslet. In the year 1677 they were abandoned, and were not taken up until the year 1715; two mines were then discovered, the Gabbe Gottes and the Segen Gottes; machinery was erected, but in the course of a few years this was found useless; they were then ineffectually worked till the year 1789, at which period they were finally abandoned. According to records preserved in the Berg College, at that time the lode in the bottom was 1½ fms. broad, producing good stones of copper pyrites, buntkupfererz, &c., the difficulty from the want of adequate machinery to fork the water being the primary cause of their stoppage. The country is well wooded, labour is cheap, and a great quantity of the fuel consumed at Roraa is obtained from this district. In the event of these mines being again worked, it would have a considerable influence on the workings at Roraa, and would deprive those mines of a great portion of the charcoal and fire-wood necessary to carry on their smelting operations. The new company are in hopes of being joined in their speculation by several English capitalists; how far these anticipations will be realised remains to be seen.

Advices have been received from Alten to the 16th July, which represent the workings at the different mines as proceeding without material alteration. We regret to learn the lead trade has suffered to the amount of 10,000l., by the failure of a Liverpool house in the past week.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co. state the market for mining shares has been dull, and the amount of business passing has been to a very trifling extent. Not many of the shares bought here recently have a profit, which checks further purchases.

## LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 55 TONS GLENMULURE LEAD ORE.

| Bidders.                                      | Wicklow, 26th July. | Price per Ton. |
|---|---------------------|----------------|
| Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co. (purchasers). | .....               | £9 0 6         |
| Walker, Parker, and Co.                       | .....               | 8 3 0          |
| Newton, Keates, and Co.                       | .....               | 8 8 6          |
| Thomas Somers.                                | .....               | 7 11 6         |
| Panther Smelting Company                      | .....               | 8 8 0          |

## SOLD AT THE MINE.

| Mines.          | Tons. | Price p. Ton. | Purchasers.           |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|-----------------------|
| East Tamar      | 72    | £12 15 6      | J. H. Meredith.       |
| Court Grange    | 22    | 14 14 0       | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| ditto           | 4     | 10 15 0       | Newton, Keates, & Co. |
| East Wheal Rose | 70    | 14 1 6        | Sims, Williams, & Co. |
| ditto           | 50    | 13 16 6       | T. Somers.            |
| ditto           | 32    | 12 1 6        | Newton, Keates, & Co. |
| Callington      | 45    | 15 11 6       | T. Somers.            |

## BLACK TIN

| Mine.            | Tons c. gr. lbs. | Price p. Ton. | Purchasers.    |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Boscan           | 2 8 25           | £51 10 0      | Boltho & Sons. |
| Amount of money. | .....            | £125 9s.      |                |

## COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 9, and Sold at Swansea, July 29, 1851.

| Mines.     | Tons. | Prod. | Price.   | Mines.       | Tons. | Prod. | Price.     |
|------------|-------|-------|----------|--------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Cobre      | 106   | 152   | £11 12 0 | Knockmahon   | 75    | 72    | £5 7 0     |
| ditto      | 90    | 152   | 11 17 0  | ditto        | 71    | 71    | 5 9 0      |
| ditto      | 80    | 162   | 11 19 0  | ditto        | 69    | 68    | 5 10 0     |
| ditto      | 68    | 162   | 11 16 0  | ditto        | 46    | 46    | 3 2 0      |
| ditto      | 60    | 24    | 15 17 0  | ditto        | 45    | 45    | 3 2 0      |
| ditto      | 54    | 25    | 15 16 6  | Kaw-aw       | 59    | 59    | 11 3 6     |
| ditto      | 46    | 25    | 15 16 6  | ditto        | 48    | 48    | 10 13 6    |
| ditto      | 6     | 734   | 55 1 6   | ditto        | 7     | 8     | 5 8 6      |
| ditto      | 22    | 162   | 11 18 6  | ditto        | 47    | 47    | 10 10 6    |
| ditto      | 84    | 17    | 12 4 6   | ditto        | 3     | 174   | 12 14 6    |
| ditto      | 66    | 244   | 18 5 6   | ditto        | 29    | 8     | 3 9 0      |
| ditto      | 29    | 182   | 13 13 6  | Kapunda      | 48    | 49    | 39 3 6     |
| ditto      | 135   | 109   | 7 17 6   | ditto        | 39    | 39    | 49 39 1 6  |
| ditto      | 133   | 101   | 7 17 6   | ditto        | 43    | 43    | 28 21 7 6  |
| ditto      | 118   | 101   | 7 14 6   | ditto        | 42    | 42    | 28 21 16 6 |
| ditto      | 78    | 102   | 7 9 0    | Burra Burra  | 41    | 37    | 29 10 6    |
| Copiapu    | 84    | 224   | 16 13 6  | ditto        | 35    | 37    | 29 15 6    |
| ditto      | 82    | 22    | 16 13 6  | Gloster Slag | 37    | 24    | 1 3 0      |
| ditto      | 81    | 23    | 17 10 6  | Ballynoe     | 18    | 8     | 5 16 0     |
| ditto      | 80    | 23    | 16 13 6  | Cronebane    | 3     | 3     | 30 10 6    |
| ditto      | 79    | 23    | 17 14 6  | Tigrony      | 3     | 402   | 30 3 0     |
| Knockmahon | 69    | 71    | 5 10 0   | African      | 1     | 42    | 32 16 0    |

## TOTAL PRODUCE.

|            |     |             |              |    |             |
|------------|-----|-------------|--------------|----|-------------|
| Cobre      | 781 | £1,135 19 6 | Burra Burra  | 76 | £2,252 13 0 |
| Berehaven  | 464 | 3,603 3 0   | Gloster Slag | 37 | 46 5 0      |
| Copiapu    | 406 | 6,916 0 0   | Ballynoe     | 18 | 104 8 0     |
| Knockmahon | 386 | 1,821 11 0  | Cronebane    | 3  | 91 11 6     |
| Kaw-aw     | 184 | 1,805 0 0   | Tigrony      | 3  | 90 16 6     |
| Kapunda    | 172 | 5,240 2 0   | African      | 1  | 32 16 0     |

## COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

|                                    | Tons. | Amount.     |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| English Copper Company             | 257   | £2,693 3 0  |
| Freeman and Co.                    | 118   | 911 11 0    |
| Pasco, Grenfell and Sons           | 276   | 2,546 1 6   |
| Sims, Williams, & Co.              | 322   | 7,546 16 0  |
| Vivian and Sons                    | 558   | 5,121 7 0   |
| Williams, Foster, and Co.          | 619   | 7,801 18 0  |
| Schneider and Co.                  | 120   | 1,975 10 0  |
| British and Foreign Copper Company | 101   | 1,405 9 6   |
| Low's Patent Copper Company        | 148   | 1,609 0 0   |
| F. Bankart                         | 12    | 512 17 0    |
| Total                              | 2531  | £33,144 2 0 |

Copper Ores for Sale 12th August.—Cobre, 100, 95, 92, 51, 49, 48—Cuba, 121, 80, 85—Knockmahon 110, 61, 50—Berehaven, 124, 84—Burra Burra, 47, 45—Kaw-aw, 60, 15—Ballymutagh, 66, 5—Tungkillo, 3.—Total, 1361 tons (21-cwts.)

## AVERAGES.

| Produce.  | Price. | Standard. |
|---|--------|-----------|
| British   | 8½     | £ 6 6 0   |
| Foreign   | 22½    | 16 18 0   |
| Sale  | 17½    | £13 1 0   |
| Totals—British, 912; Foreign, 1619 = 2531 tons (21-cwts.) |        | £87 10 6  |

## AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

| Produce.  | Price.   | Standard. |
|---|----------|-----------|
| British   | 9 13-16  | £ 7 4 0   |
| Foreign   | 17 11-16 | 13 2 0    |
| Sale  | 13       | £ 9 12 6  |
| Totals—British 747; Foreign, 520 = 1267 tons (21-cwts.) |          | £91 0 0   |

## COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 16, and Sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, July 31.

| Mines.       | Tons. | Price.  | Mines.            | Tons. | Price.  |
|--------------|-------|---------|-------------------|-------|---------|
| Tincroft     | 101   | £2 18 0 | East Wheal Crofty | 64    | £2 18 6 |
| ditto        | 87    | 1 11 6  | ditto             | 34    | 1 16 0  |
| ditto        | 78    | 2 16 0  | ditto             | 32    | 0 12 6  |
| ditto        | 71    | 2 12 6  | ditto             | 21    | 1 0 6   |
| ditto        | 70    | 5 0 0   | Dudnane           | 17    | 3 10 6  |
| ditto        | 58    | 4 17 6  | Longloose         | 8     | 2 16 0  |
| ditto        | 54    | 3 13 0  | East Pool         | 82    | 2 16 0  |
| ditto        | 45    | 5 4 0   | ditto             | 67    | 2 18 0  |
| ditto        | 42    | 4 6 6   | ditto             | 54    | 4 14 0  |
| ditto        | 35    | 8 16 0  | ditto             | 47    | 3 4 0   |
| Wheal Seton  | 117   | 6 4 0   | ditto             | 46    | 2 6 0   |
| ditto        | 75    | 5 4 0   | ditto             | 39    | 1 5 0   |
| ditto        | 67    | 6 16 0  | ditto             | 18    | 6 12 6  |
| ditto        | 64    | 4 6 6   | Camborne Veau     | 83    | 4 18 0  |
| ditto        | 63    | 4 6 6   | ditto             | 53    | 3 16 0  |
| ditto        | 55    | 2 8 0   | ditto             | 21    | 1 16 0  |
| ditto        | 52    | 2 15 0  | Stray Park        | 28    | 1 16 6  |
| ditto        | 40    | 6 4 0   | Wheal Francis     | 56    | 2 18 0  |
| ditto        | 18    | 3 12 6  | ditto             | 55    | 5 10 6  |
| Pendarves    | 50    | 4 16 0  | ditto             | 39    | 3 8 0   |
| Wheal Basset | 107   | 2 19 0  | Condarrow         | 66    | 8 5 6   |
| ditto        | 95    | 2 19 0  | ditto             | 60    | 4 4 0   |
| ditto        | 80    | 5 8 0   | ditto             | 57    | 2 10 0  |
| ditto        | 66    | 5 8 6   | ditto             | 50    | 9 5 6   |
| ditto        | 57    | 3 15 6  | ditto             | 30    | 1 5 0   |
| ditto        | 56    | 5 19 0  | South Wh. Frances | 76    | 8 9 0   |
| ditto        | 33    | 17 3 0  | ditto             | 74    | 7 19 6  |
| ditto        | 32    | 17 3 0  | ditto             | 37    | 8 1 0   |
| North Pool   | 87    | 2 6 0   | ditto             | 24    | 14 5 0  |
| ditto        | 73    | 4 16 0  | ditto             | 14    | 10 4 0  |
| ditto        | 65    | 4 14 0  | Fowey Consols     | 81    | 5 12 6  |
| ditto        | 57    | 3 18 6  | ditto             | 89    | 5 3 0   |
| ditto        | 56    | 4 10 6  | North Roskear     | 70    | 5 11 6  |
| ditto        | 55    | 1 12 6  | ditto             | 48    | 5 16 0  |
| ditto        | 13    | 2 2 0   | Dolcoath          | 38    | 8 4 0   |



## VAUXHALL.—A GRAND BAL MASQUE, on THURS-

DAY, August 7th, on the same splendid extent which has hitherto characterized all similar Fêtes at these Gardens. Doors open at Ten. Gentlemen's Tickets, 10s.; Ladies' ditto, 5s. Mr. Nathan, Castle-street, Leicester-square, is appointed Costumier. GRAND SCOTCH FETE, under the Auspices of the most distinguished Scottish Families, will take place on WEDNESDAY, August 6th, when the Celebrated Scotch Band, which performed with so much éclat at the recent Guildhall Scottish Ball, will be stationed in the Ball-room. Concert of Scotch Vocal and Instrumental Music. Various National Novelties will be introduced, while the Illuminations and Fireworks will be on a Scale of Unusual Magnificence. Doors open at Eight. Admission, 2s. 6d. On MONDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Aug. 4th, 5th, 8th, and 9th, GRAND GALAS and MAGNIFICENT FETES. The Greatest Equestrian in Europe—Mlle. Palmyra Annato and Hernandez—Arthur Nelson, the Extraordinary Pine Stick Harmonist—Herr Deani, Mr. and Mrs. Lee—Populaire, &c., &c.—Foucault's Marvellous Fire and Water Sports—the Algerine Family—Arabian's Splendid Corps of Instrumentalists—Sax-Horn Band—Gorgeous Illuminations—Unequaled Fireworks—Monster Platform, affording Dancing Space for 3000 persons—Concert and Ball—Popular Vocalists—Incessant Entertainment. The Gardens are open every Evening (including SATURDAY). Doors open on Ordinary Nights at Eight—on Saturday at Seven. Fireworks at Ten. Admission 2s. 6d. WEDNESDAY, August 13, is APPOINTED for the BENEFIT of the DIRECTOR, Mr. ROBERT WARDELL.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. B. S." (Jellington).—The motion for a new trial in the case of *Toll v. Lee*, was argued in the Exchequer Chamber, at Westminster, in July, 1849, before Barons Parke, Alderson, Rolfe, and Platt, and fully reported in the Journal. The counsel for the plaintiff were Messrs. Montague, Smith, and Cockburn; for the defendant, Messrs. Cresswell and Maynard. The rule was refused. The trial took place before Lord Denman, at the Bodmin Assizes, the March previous.

"Inquirer" (Pool, Dorset).—According to Bartlett, in his "Treatise on the Cost-book," there is no doubt that every shareholder in a mine conducted on the Cost-book System possesses a direct and positive interest, according to the amount of shares held and calls paid by him, in the machinery, plant, stores, &c., on the mine, which should be duly considered in abatement of his share of costs due, should he be about to withdraw from the adventure. There can never be any difficulty in ascertaining approximately the value of the material, sufficiently near the truth to enable an amicable arrangement to be brought about, if parties are not litigiously disposed.

Duchy Rights.—Sir: I have a piece of ground offered me for mining purposes near Penzance, which is situate on the coast. There are three lodes north of the cliff, and one (the main one) is about 30 fms. out on the beach, and covered at high water. Has the Duchy a right to the mineral dues on this lode? There is no doubt about this. I should, perhaps, add that this lode on the beach cannot be worked without a shaft being sunk inshore.—J. E. D.

[Dues are payable on all minerals obtained from lodes which run out beneath the bed of the sea in Cornwall, as Botallack, Levant, and some others. In cases where the sett may belong to private individuals, the Crown has a *prima facie* claim on all ores found below the ordinary high-water mark.]

Wheat Golden.—Sir: In the Notices to Correspondents, in last week's Journal, it is stated that "Mr. John Tubb complained of the conduct of parties towards him in getting up this company." Your correspondent is unknown, either as a shareholder or otherwise, to myself or any other director of this company, to none of whom has the slightest complaint been made by any party, as to the getting up the company or its subsequent management. If Mr. Tubb has become a shareholder, I am ready publicly, through your Journal, to reply to any charge he may make.—W. THORNE. Burnt-stone, July 28.

FOUR CONSOLS.—"An Adventurer" directs attention to the unsatisfactory announcement respecting this mine which appeared in our Journal of the 5th July.—The account showing a loss of 1807, 1815, and the prospects "not so good as heretofore." On corresponding is hardly fair in his argument or deductions: a large portion of the loss is distinctly stated to be in consequence of erecting the "man engine"—now happily at work, and the anticipated advantages therefrom about being realised. Respecting the alleged expensive management, we feel assured that any necessary reforms, emanate from whom they may, would be cheerfully met, but whether to the extent our correspondent suggests would be a matter for the consideration of the parties concerned. Capt. Davis has been long and honourably connected with the adventure, and we think it, at least, injudicious to recommend his retirement; we do not think his salary disproportionate to the onerous duties which devolve upon him. We should be very glad to publish the mine reports, if furnished to us, whether weekly or monthly.

"A Lapidary" (Clerkenwell).—The diamond which is beneath the golden eagle in the Russian sceptre was sold by a Greek merchant named Gregory Saffras, to Prince Orloff, for the Empress Catherine II.; he obtained for it 99,000*l.*, an annuity of 4000*l.*, and a patent of nobility.

"A Freeholder" (Nottingham).—A mortgagee in possession has no right to cut down the timber; if he does, an injunction will issue to restrain him from cutting more, and ordering him to account for that already felled. But it appears, where the land is an insufficient security, he may sell the timber. A mortgagee cannot open and work mines, nor take away brick earth; if he does he is chargeable with the gross receipts, and not allowed any of the expenses. See *Thornicroft v. Crockett*, 12 *Juris*, 1801.

"A. P." (Pimlico).—To meet the opposition to the Company of Copper Miners' Bill, a circular was issued the 7th of May calling on the stockholders to contribute 10s. per cent. on their respective stock. The calculation was made in this manner, and this was the supposed value of the shares—500*l.* debenture, 10s.; 250*l.*, 10s. per cent.; 1*l.* 8s.; 200*l.* preference shares, 12*l.* 12s. 6d.; 500*l.* old shares, 2s. 6d.—5210*l.* 6s. 3d. The last figures denote the contribution.

"One who has been injured" (Stafford).—The law gives the rights of possession of subterranean currents of water very differently from that which it affords to surface streams. In an action brought for damage incurred by a proprietor of a well, by reason of the sinking of coal pits by the owners of the adjacent land, within three-fourths of a mile of the said well, it was held by the Court of Common Pleas that nothing existed for the sustenance of such an action.

"A Subscriber" (Barnsley).—The usual covering for pipes having to convey steam from a boiler to the engine, or other place, to prevent condensation, is loose-twisted hemp or tow, called "gasket" but any substance, or fibrous material, or wood saw-dust, thickly secured around by sheeting and hemp, or, in fact, any good non-conductor of heat, is applied to the purpose: we cannot say which is best.

"J. W." (Glasgow).—Oxide of copper occurs in a pulverulent state, and of a green colour, more or less intense, at Ecouches, in Burgundy. Before the blow-pipe it is infusible, but changes to a lighter green. With borax, it forms a fine green coloured globule. It is mentioned as occurring in the Isle of Uist, in Shetland, and in serpentine rocks in Savoy and Piedmont.

"W. A. D."—All regular lodes of copper and tin run east and west; and Mr. Ennor, on this, must be convinced that the paragraph in question, in his communication of the 9th June, is incorrect:—viz.: "The small sums paid by deep tin mines say but little in favour of tin in depth: there is no proof that any found below the 100 fathom level pays expenses. I think all of them are found in granite, and chiefly in north and south lodes." The chief workings in Spearns Consols Tin Mine, in St. Just, are below the 104 and 116 fms. levels, at the present moment, and numerous others, from that depth to nearly 200 fms. Wheal Vor, the most productive ever worked in Cornwall, was very profitable, even beyond that depth. Mr. Ennor can know but little of tin mines, if he persists in stating the lodes to run "chiefly north and south."

AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—Mr. Joseph, the late secretary, has retired from the company. The offices are removed to Birch-lane, and Mr. T. W. Plum acts in his stead. Mr. Downes retains as secretary, and acts as deputy. Mr. E. F. Davis, late of the committee, is now the chairman of the company; and Mr. John Hitchens, a brother of Mr. Josiah Hitchens, proceeds to the mines in the course of ten days.

The unusual length of the reports of meetings has caused a serious derangement in our purposes contents of this day's Journal, compelling us to omit several valuable papers and other matters. Mr. David Mushet, on Mineral Veins, shall appear in our next; also Mr. Lake, on the Igneous Theory; Mr. Lupton, on the Cornish Flour-Mill Company; "Humanitas," on the Ventilation of Galleries; Mr. John Marlow on Chains of Ropes in Mines; papers on the Discovery of Collierism, on Dunn's Caloric Engine, &c.

## The Cost-book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR.

*Mining Journal Office,*

36, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-offices orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, acting for the proprietors.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 2, 1851.

The *MINING JOURNAL* is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 36, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all newsgates, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

The imports and exports of the metals, copper, lead, tin, and zinc, in 1850 (a general summary of which we gave in our last) as compared with previous years, is of a progressive and highly satisfactory character. In 1848, the copper exported amounted to 13,466 tons; in 1849, to 20,480 tons; and in 1850, to 21,457 tons. The pig and sheet lead in 1848 amounted to 4977 tons; 1849, 15,227 tons; and 1850, 20,166 tons. The value of manufactured copper and engraved plates exported last year was 31,159*l.*, against 21,307*l.* in 1849, and 5989*l.* in 1848. The total increase of copper exported in 1850 over 1849, was 977 tons; and over 1848, 7991 tons; and of pig and sheet lead over 1849, was 4939 tons; and over 1848, 15,189 tons. It is necessary here to remark that the great increase over 1848 arises from the total stagnation of trade in France and other continental states, in consequence of the breaking out of the revolution, and the exports were less than the previous year by 1676 tons of copper, and 3282 tons of lead; also that there is an error in the column of copper exports for 1850 in our last—

it should have been sheets, nails, &c., 13,150 tons; wire, 18 tons; other wrought, 398 tons: the figures we inadvertently inserted were the quantities exported from the port of London alone. Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances which paralysed trade and commerce in 1848, a re-action has again taken place, and not only the metal trade, but every branch of manufacturing and commercial industry is in a more healthy state than they have been for years. This state of things is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the liberal policy in removing restrictions on trade, and the modification of the Navigation Laws, measures originally contemplated in 1830 by the lamented Mr. HUSKISSON, and so successfully carried out by Sir ROBERT PEEL, and other statesmen, in after years; and while all parts of the country are rejoicing in an unusual briskness in trade and manufactures, provisions plentiful and cheap, diminished crime, and singularly striking evidences of increased comforts to the working classes, the protectionists are at their usual dirty work, putting forth statements which have no foundation in truth, and calculations in figures made up from no facts, or real statistical details, but for certain occasions as they may be required, from their own fertile and inventive imaginations. The grand charge which was to have been made by Messrs. HERRIES, YOUNG, and D'ISRAELI, on the bringing up the Customs' Bill to be read a third time, most ignominiously fell to the ground: all their attempts, by falsity of calculation and taking erroneous averages to show that the repeal of the Navigation Laws had inevitably ruined British interests, and that free trade was bringing all classes to the workhouse, were ably combated, and successfully refuted. It is a fact that, notwithstanding the Shipowners' Society, and other protectionists, had asserted that the shipping interest was utterly ruined, there had been since that declaration an increase of 1,500,000 tons in shipping in active employ, while the number of sailors employed (who were never to have handled a rope's end more) had increased from 154,000 in 1830, to 225,000 in 1850. All nations have gained by the measure, and England has had her share of the advantages: new trades have been thrown open which previously did not exist; the shipowner could afford lower freights, as cargoes awaited him in every port, instead of sailing about in ballast; the cost of shipbuilding had greatly decreased, a far better class of vessels turned out of dock than had previously been the case; and taking all circumstances into view, the prospects for the future trade and commerce of England are of the most brilliant description, and promise a continuance of that pre-eminently distinguished position which she has so long held unrivalled in the commercial world.

In our last observations on the progress making by those shareholders who were attempting the formation of a MINING EXCHANGE, in the *MINING JOURNAL* of 5th July, we suggested that a more fitting place could not be found than the Hall of Commerce, or one, from its central position and roomy accommodation, better adapted for the transaction of business. We are glad to find that our opinion was not singular, but has been reciprocated by the committee and the members, now numbering 32, who, at a general meeting on Tuesday last, resolved that "the committee immediately conclude the proposed arrangements for holding the Exchange in the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street." They also resolved, that "for the present, it is not desirable to alter the terms of admission, except to admit half-yearly subscribers, at the rate of 8*l.* 8s. per annum."

In the *MINING JOURNAL* of July 5th, we also published the rules and regulations, which still remain the same; and we have now the pleasure to announce that the members have unanimously agreed to a measure which has been strongly urged in our columns as necessary to establish confidence, and lead the public to look to the Mining Exchange as an institution established on sound and correct principles, and where business will be conducted legitimately and honourably—we allude to the publication of the names of members, which has been done; the following gentlemen being enrolled:—

|                       |                      |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Messrs. THOMAS FIELD. | Messrs. E. B. BROWN. | Messrs. JOHN MORGAN. |
| " J. Y. WATSON.       | " WILLIAM BAWDEN.    | " J. L. IVES.        |
| " THOMAS P. THOMAS.   | " B. P. BATTEN.      | " JAMES LANE.        |
| " H. B. RYE.          | " W. HENRY CUELL.    | " E. H. TRIPP.       |
| " WILLIAM TREWERY.    | " THOMAS WATSON.     | " HENRY BOXALL.      |
| " ROBERT TRIPP.       | " JAMES ENSON.       | " T. MATTLAND.       |
| " JAMES CROFTS.       | " G. KUCKHOFFER.     | " THOMAS FULLER.     |
| " JOHN H. SMITH.      | " H. J. BLAKESLEY.   | " FRANCIS FAYOR.     |
| " PAUL NINNES.        | " JAMES S. TRIPP.    | " NICHOLAS TREVENA.  |
| " JAMES HERRON.       | " JOHN HARVEY.       | " JAMES STRIDE.      |
| " WILLIAM BIRDSEY.    | " RICHARD THOMAS.    | Secretary.           |

Since the first suggestion for the formation of a Mining Exchange, and the actual commencement of business, many modifications on the first regulations have been introduced; and the active parties have wisely given way to suggestions from without, and framed their proceedings to meet the approbation of those whose business they expect to transact, and who are certainly greatly interested in the question. This concession to the public will, we have no doubt, tend to the full and firm establishment of the Mining Exchange. Persons interested in the purchase and sale of shares will have responsible parties to deal with, and, we trust, will lead to the entire abolition of such dark and dishonourable transactions as have too often taken place, and rendered the mining share dealer to be looked upon with suspicion and mistrust.

A case of considerable importance to ironmasters and railway directors came before the first division of the Court of Session in Glasgow, in which Mr. WILSON, of Dundee, was plaintiff, and the GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY defendants. The issue for the consideration of the jury was, whether the plaintiff contracted to supply, and the defendants to receive, the whole of the rails required in the construction of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway, exclusive of the Crawick branch, according to the specification of Mr. JOHN MILLER, the company's engineer, at 10*l.* 17s. 6d. per ton; and whether the company failed to fulfil their part of the contract, take the rails, and pay the price thereof, for which failure damages were laid at 50,000*l.* It appears from the remarks of counsel in opening the case, that in 1844 a railway company was projected by a number of influential parties in the west of Scotland, to be called the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway, commencing near Kilmarnock, to be carried into England. It was, in fact, a continuation of the Glasgow and Ayr line, and of course that company took a great interest in the success of the proposed company. A provisional committee was formed, with a view to the protection of their interests, and arranging all preliminary matters. Under the powers delegated to it, this committee entered into a contract with Mr. WILSON, that he should supply, and they would accept, all the rails which they should require if the Act of Parliament was obtained. This was not obtained in 1845, but the same provisional committee continued their labours, renewed the struggle in 1846, and were successful. Mr. WILSON now assumed that his contract had come into operation, but a dispute arose, the defendants thinking it would be advantageous to throw it aside, and make a new one on better terms, contending that as the bill was not obtained until 1846, and as the precise limits of the railway were in some degree modified, the old bargain was void, and they were at liberty to negotiate a new contract. Both parties appeared to think an amicable arrangement would be the most wise proceeding, and on 26th December, 1846, the following document was signed and sealed by the parties:—

"For a settlement of all questions between Mr. WILSON and the promoter of the last and present Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway, it is agreed as follows:—First, Mr. WILSON undertakes to give in an offer, within six days of this date, for the whole rails required for the present Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway, excluding the Crawick branch, at a price which shall be fixed by Mr. MILLER, C.E., and which shall not be less than 10*l.*, and not more than 15*l.* above what he (Mr. MILLER) shall, by his own inquiries, ascertain to be the present market price of rails of the description, and quantity, and deliverable as in Mr. MILLER's specification; second, Mr. LEADRETT undertakes, as authorised by the board of directors, that the above tender shall be accepted."

Mr. MILLER having made the necessary enquiries, and fixed his price, Mr. WILSON sent in his tender to supply the whole of the rails at 10*l.* 17s. 6d. per ton, which was accepted by the directors, and Mr. LOGIE, the secretary, informed Mr. WILSON of such acceptance. From the beginning of 1846, to October, 1849, plaintiff continued to supply rails under the contract, by which time two-thirds of them had been delivered, when the company suddenly refused to take any more, on the ground that they were only bound to take 10,000 tons, but where they got these figures from, as connected with the contract, did not appear, for the particular number of tons mentioned in it was 24,000, and Mr. WILSON was to supply any further quantity not exceeding 4000 tons additional, the same to be delivered free of freight where the company might direct. The plaintiff, on the 30th of

November, 1849, was not a little startled at seeing an advertisement for tenders to supply the company with 10,000 tons of iron rails, and then adopted the only course left him, that of bringing this action against them for breach of contract. Having gone over the history of the case, Mr. M'FAIRLANE, for plaintiff, contended that two things were perfectly clear—first, that the contract was to supply the rails for the whole line except the Crawick branch; and, secondly, that the company must be bound by a contract so deliberately made, and not be allowed to say the directors had no power to make it, because rails were to be had for 12s. 6d. per ton less than the price agreed upon. To show the magnitude of the transaction, he said if the 24,000 tons had been supplied they would have yielded 192,000*l.*, and large as the damages were, Mr. WILSON was entitled to them. A number of witnesses were examined to substantiate the plaintiff's case, among whom were Mr. LOGIE, the secretary, and Mr. MILLER, the engineer to the company, the latter showing that Mr. WILSON would have been a great gainer according to the first contract, and if the price had been fixed by arbitration it would have been considerably above 11*l.*

Mr. ANDERSON, Dean of Faculty, for the defence, said he appeared for the company alone, which was incorporated in 1846, and not for the directors of the original company. He contended the contract was illegal, that it had been entered into by three individuals representing the promoters of the original company, that that company became extinct by the loss of their Bill, wound up their affairs, and that out of its ashes arose a company, new in objects, new in conditions, and in no way responsible for the liabilities of the old company. He called no witnesses, nor would he enter into the question of damages.

On the third day of the trial, Mr. INGLIS having addressed the jury for plaintiff, and the LORD ADVOCATE having replied, Lord COLONSAY directed the jury to find for the whole rails, and not for 10,000 tons only; and the jury, after half an hour's absence, found for plaintiff on both points at issue, assessing the damages at 22,500*l.* We understand a bill of exceptions has been tendered against some of the evidence and the judge's charge, so that the case is likely to give the bar further employment.

Two important cases have been lately tried in the Oxford and the Midland Circuits. The first—*UNWIN v. ROBERTS*—was at Stafford on the 25th July. In this plaintiff, who were iron and steel merchants at Sheffield, endeavoured to recover from the defendant 61*l.* 2s. 4d. for materials supplied to the New York Mine, at Alston Field, near the Peak of Derbyshire. It appeared that up to March, 1849, the mine had been worked exclusively by a person of the name of WILLIAMS. Subsequently it passed into the hands of a company—the defendant becoming a shareholder to the extent of 40 shares, and WILLIAMS being retained as manager. In the September following, when the accounts were presented, it was proved that there was a loss on the adventure of 576*l.* The defendant moved a resolution that these accounts be passed, and ordering a further call to meet the deficiency, at the same time signing the books of the company. On the part of the defendant, it was contended that, where the manager obtained goods on his own credit, even though for the use of the mine, that an action to recover for goods supplied under such order would not lie against any individual shareholder. Mr. Justice ERLE, before whom the case was tried, said—

"He differed entirely with the learned counsel. It was quite clear that the order of an agent in a company of this kind was binding upon the shareholders; and that debts might be recovered from any solvent person amongst them. It was too much the fashion now-a-days for people to form themselves into a company, and so long as there were no losses to take part in its affairs, but so soon as reverses came to shirk the responsibility they had incurred. In this case there was very little doubt but that the goods had been ordered by the manager for working the mine; and no pretence of hardship could free the defendant from his liability."

In this dictum of the learned judge we most cordially agree. The law laid down so clearly will, we trust, deter from embarking in mining speculations those questionable characters who have hitherto, in a great measure, prevented legitimate mining enterprise from receiving that development which its capabilities demand. Shares have been taken, liabilities incurred; but no one has been willing to take the responsibility. The registration of foreign speculations carried on by English capitalists, and the decisions of our courts of law, are now teaching a wholesome lesson, which will have the means of rooting out much that is evil, and encouraging that which is good.

The other cause—*DOE DEM TURNER v. ASH* and others—was tried at Derby on the 28th, before Baron PARKE. This was an action of ejectment to recover several mineral veins connected with the Hill Top Mine, in the High Peak district of Derbyshire. The rights of the parties in this case depended upon the peculiar customs affecting the lead mining district in the north of Derbyshire. The title set up by TURNER, one of the lessors of the plaintiff, was that she was a widow, and her husband up to the time of his death worked the original Hill Top Mine. Upon his decease, she had succeeded to it, and discovered several new veins, which she had "freed." The trial was now to ascertain whether she had a right to these. After hearing a multitude of evidence, the verdict was given against her, because the true custom had not been followed. At this late period, we should exceed our limits were we to allude further to this interesting case, illustrating, as it does, the mining laws and customs of Derbyshire; but in our next we shall more fully notice it, as well as the pleadings in the great and little Barmote Courts; together with the proposed enactment to amend the mineral customs of the High Peak, and to improve the practice and proceedings of the courts.

California!—there is magic in the word—gold in the sound. Discovered first by the adventurous Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, in the reign of the virgin queen, denominated New Albion, it was an English possession; but subsequently, on account of other, and then considered more important, discoveries on the eastern side of the American continent, it was abandoned. The inert Spaniard had possession of it for some centuries without discovering its riches; and it was only when Brother JONATHAN annexed it, that we knew the "El Dorado" which we had neglected three centuries ago: our trans-Atlantic brethren were a-head of us. The territory we could not obtain, but some enterprising individuals endeavoured to secure a portion of the land on which the precious metal was to be found: a company was formed in England, and although we could never discover their location in California, we knew in London it was Adam-street, Adelphi. The Latin adage known to every schoolboy says—"Effodiunt opes irrata mentes malorum," which is thus translated in the Eton edition of the grammar—"Riches, the curse of the world, is dug out of the earth." We by no means here endeavour to infer that this has been the cause of the present division in the ANGLO-CALIFORNIA MINING COMPANY; for although a dividend was promised last October to the provincial shareholders, and their name is legion, we have not been able to discover the fortunate individual who has received this, or knows the locality *in situ* where his supposed property is situated. All that is known is, that Mr. PALMER, the engineer-in-chief, was missing, together with the company's supposed territory, and that a gallant captain in the navy, after making one fruitless voyage to California in the *John Calvin*, has returned to the shores of the Pacific, to superintend the company's concessions, grants, leases, or whatever they may be. The promoter and his co-directors are at present at issue, and each party are warning the other against the designs of their opponents. We forbear making any further remarks at present. The company was not ushered forward to the world under the most favourable auspices: suspicion was engendered in the minds of all practical men when it was announced. We will not prejudge either side, but we cannot help expressing an opinion that this is a concern which should be thoroughly and publicly investigated by those who have embarked their capital in the undertaking. One of the parties has stated his intention of laying before the shareholders all the particulars connected with the construction of the company. If this is done fairly and openly, much that probably has been misconstrued will be understood. All garbled accounts must be avoided, a fair and clear statement put before the world; and that seldom unerring judge, public opinion, will declare who is in the right or who is wrong. It is hard that the innocent should suffer, even though connected unwittingly with suspicious characters; but it is necessary for the well-being of society that the guilty should be punished.

We would call particular attention to the report, which will be found in another column, of the annual meeting of CAMERON'S STEAM-COAL AND SWANSEA AND LOUGHOR RAILWAY COMPANY, gratified as we are to find those shareholders who have all along throughout the perilous voyage shown a praiseworthy determina-



tion to save the sinking ship, and bring her safe into port, still most unanimous, and at the prospect now before them that a comparatively small further sum only, raised either by subscription or loan, is required for the completion of the railway from the works to Llanelly to bring the colliery into immediate profitable operation. That the property as a colliery is one of the best in South Wales, if not really the most superior, there is the testimony of every practical mine inspector who has seen it; and the offers to work it on lease which have been made are conclusive evidence on this point. Cupidity and mismanagement of a most deplorable and reckless character have led to the hitherto unprofitable expenditure of some 50,000*l.*, and which has led to discouragement, bad feeling, and litigation.

The company have, however, the property in possession, and arrangements of a most satisfactory character have now been made with Mr. CAMERON, by which his enormous amount of shares, claims, and assumed rights, which would have swamped any company, have been modified to a reasonable amount, by which the company have got rid of half their liabilities; and as on the completion of the railway coal may be sent to market, and a profit realised, by which the debts may be gradually liquidated, and measures adopted for opening the best seam on the property, we hope the company will shortly be placed on a firm basis. This seam of coal Mr. ATKINSON (the manager) estimates to return a profit of 8*½* per cent, but which estimate persons connected with colliery produce consider too low, and that a profit of at least 10 per cent. may be realised. It is but justice to the present directors to state, that they have been indefatigable in their endeavours to conciliate all parties, and bring the company and its property into a healthy and prosperous state. Their attendances have been daily, for which expenditure of time and attention they have hitherto received no remuneration; and, as observed by the chairman, they have persevered solely from the firm belief in the large value of the property, and that eventually it will repay all concerned. Under all the circumstances, we trust the necessary supplies may be immediately raised, and, in consequence, that suspense and disappointment which have accompanied the shareholders through their hitherto retrograde progress be removed, and the colliery prove a legitimate and profitable undertaking.

At the Exeter Assizes, on Monday, a case of some importance, as showing the simplicity and advantages of the Cost-book System, was tried before Lord CAMPBELL. It was an action (NEWTON v. WEATHERHEAD) to recover the sum of 52*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* for timber supplied to the West Downs Mine, in which defendant was a shareholder, and had so been from the formation of the company in 1847. For some time he duly contributed his portion of costs for prosecuting the adventure; but, since 1849 had made various excuses for allowing his calls to get into arrears, and latterly he had repudiated them altogether. Mr. JAMES DIAMOND, the pursuer, proved that defendant was a shareholder—that the mine was carried on under the Cost-book System, and produced letters in his handwriting. Part of that system was that funds should be provided in advance, and that the mine should not be worked on credit further than the usual trade bills, which should be paid when due. Capt. JAMES CARPENTER, the superintending agent, proved the purchase of the timber from plaintiff for the use of the mine. The very lame defence was that defendant had not been proved to be a shareholder at the time of delivery, and that the timber had been ordered by an unauthorised party, and not by the pursuer—the former having no power to pledge the credit of the shareholders. Lord CAMPBELL, in summing up, said this had not been an undefended action, but it was a case without any defence. It was urged that defendant had not been proved to be an adventurer at the time of ordering the timber, but it was proved he was so within a very short period; and, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, no doubt he was so when the debt was contracted. As for the authority of the person who ordered the timber, whether he be called steward, bailiff, purser, captain, or superintending agent, it matters not. Capt. CARPENTER was authorised by the shareholders to order such materials as were necessary and proper for prosecuting the mine; that was quite sufficient, without reference to the title of the office.—Verdict for the amount claimed.

It is probable this plain, but simple case, will be a standard one for reference, as void of all ambiguity; and it is necessary to distinguish the leading points from those in another standard case, tried in 1847—RICKETTS v. BENNETT. In the latter, the pursuer and manager (ROBINSON) had borrowed money of the bankers quite unknown to the adventurers. This was certainly not a feature in the Cost-book System, nor had he any right to pledge their credit unknown to themselves. The verdict, therefore, was in favour of defendants (the adventurers), and against the lenders (the bankers). In the case above noticed, the Court has considered the defendant simply as a defaulting adventurer.

#### COAL WORKINGS OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

In our Journal of the 12th July we gave a detailed description of the working model of the Hutton Colliery, deposited in the Great Exhibition. Our attention has since been directed to an elaborate model, which will be found among the class of machines in motion, showing the method of working and ventilating the coal seams in the Wakefield section of the coal district of the West Riding of Yorkshire. This occupies a considerable space—the steam-engine, which is carefully constructed, being in motion. The object of the contributors has been to exhibit the most safe and practicable method of working, raising, and preparing coal, comprising those improvements which are the most economical and efficient. Instead of two engines, as generally used—one to raise coal, and the other to pump water—the whole is concentrated in one double-acting horizontal high-pressure steam-engine, constantly moving one way. The alternating motion of the pulling apparatus is obtained by the operation of a pair of conical drums, which screw one into the other alternately. By this the disadvantage of increasing the water-pumping machinery is obviated, and a continuous motion secured to it, which is of considerable moment, and an advantage which cannot be too highly prized.

The advantage of landing the coal at the top of the jet consists of the safety in movement and economy in labour. By this invention the corves are run out of the cages, not at the front of the head gear, as usual, but on each side direct into the traps, and turned over, thereby saving much expense and time—the coal running down the screens, which are erected on each side the pit, the tramroads being laid below on the surface, over which the waggons receive the coal when prepared for sale. The screens are so constructed that all the shale and dross are separated, and the coal is quite clean for market. The model shows the underground and surface operations at the same time, so that the uninitiated may be able, at a single glance, to perceive in what manner that great resource of England's wealth, her mineral fuel, is obtained in the Yorkshire coal district. Three shafts are shown—the downcast shaft, used for drawing coal, the upcast or ventilating shaft, and the water-pumping shaft. Raised blocks in black represent the coal unwrought; where the ground is coloured blue it shows that the coal is worked out. Timbers are laid down to show where the coal is in course of excavation. The different stoppings are marked in brickwork, to show the system of ventilation pursued in this description of workings. Tramroads are laid down, and the eye is able, at a single glance, to comprehend the whole much more clearly and lucidly than any written description could convey; in fact, it may with justice be termed a truthful though silent lecture on one of the methods of getting coal, and cannot but be viewed with interest by all who have the fortune to see it. The engines and machinery are constructed by Messrs. Bradley and Co., of Wakefield. The above and below ground model is by Messrs. Rayner and Booth, managers and viewers for Mr. Burnely, of the St. John's Colliery, Wakefield. A great deal of labour and care appears to have been expended on their manufacture; they answer the object for which they were constructed—of imparting instruction, and are a great credit to the intelligent exhibitors.

RAILWAY CHAIRS.—Mr. C. Barlow, Chancery-lane, has patented some improvements in machinery for the manufacture of railway chairs. The machine claimed under this patent is intended to effect the manufacture of railway chairs from plates or bars of metal at a single operation. A piece of metal of sufficient size for the purpose is first sheared off from the plate and is pressed between two dies, one being stationary and the other attached to a vertical-sliding head, by which the edges are bevelled off, and the holes for the spikes punched out; the partially-formed chair then passes under the action of two other dies, attached by arms to a second sliding-head, by which the lips are formed and bent up, and the operation completed; each revolution of the main shaft turning out a chair in a finished state.

DURBURG IRON COMPANY.—On Thursday, the list of the contributors to this company was proceeded with before his Honour, Master Humphry.

#### ANNUAL MINING RETURNS,

FROM JUNE 30, 1850, TO JUNE 30, 1851,

Containing the Quantity of Copper Ore Sold from each Mine, British and Foreign—the Average Price per 21-cwt., and the Amount of Money—the Average Standard, Produce, and Price for the year, both in Cornwall and Wales—the Total Amount of Ore, Fine Copper, and Money—each Copper Company's Purchase—and the Particulars of Copper Ores Sold at the Ticketings in Cornwall, from June 30, 1852, to June 30, 1851, both inclusive.

| CORNWALL.                         |             |         |         |      |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|------|
| Ore (21-cwt.)                     | Price.      | Amount. |         |      |
| Agar, Wheal .....                 | 802 .....   | £5 2 6  | £4,108  | 3 6  |
| Alfred Consols .....              | 2647 .....  | 6 11 0  | 17,336  | 4 6  |
| Basset, Wheal .....               | 5184 .....  | 6 3 6   | 32,016  | 17 6 |
| Bedford United Mines .....        | 1360 .....  | 6 6 0   | 9,877   | 15 6 |
| Botallack .....                   | 275 .....   | 7 9 0   | 2,047   | 13 0 |
| Buller, Wheal .....               | 4288 .....  | 6 16 6  | 29,281  | 10 0 |
| Busy, Wheal .....                 | 119 .....   | 3 4 0   | 381     | 1 0  |
| Camborne Vein .....               | 2399 .....  | 3 17 6  | 9,310   | 16 0 |
| Carn Brea Mines .....             | 8500 .....  | 3 15 0  | 48,928  | 5 0  |
| Carthorpe Consols .....           | 114 .....   | 4 10 0  | 513     | 11 0 |
| Charlestown United Mines .....    | 127 .....   | 5 6 0   | 673     | 16 6 |
| Clifford, Wheal .....             | 76 .....    | 4 3 0   | 323     | 8 0  |
| Comfort, Wheal .....              | 1817 .....  | 1 19 6  | 3,594   | 3 0  |
| Condurow .....                    | 1820 .....  | 4 7 6   | 7,993   | 19 6 |
| Consolidated Mines .....          | 6777 .....  | 5 0 6   | 34,089  | 16 6 |
| Cook's Kitchen .....              | 107 .....   | 4 13 0  | 456     | 12 6 |
| Copper Bottom .....               | 94 .....    | 6 4 6   | 584     | 14 0 |
| Devon Great Consolidated .....    | 18171 ..... | 6 1 0   | 110,017 | 13 6 |
| Dolcoath .....                    | 2943 .....  | 7 4 0   | 21,971  | 17 6 |
| East Wheal Crofty .....           | 2912 .....  | 4 11 6  | 13,346  | 8 6  |
| East Godolphin .....              | 82 .....    | 3 7 6   | 275     | 12 6 |
| East Pool .....                   | 1943 .....  | 3 1 6   | 5,971   | 17 6 |
| East Wheal Rose .....             | 82 .....    | 9 19 0  | 814     | 14 0 |
| Ellen, Wheal .....                | 432 .....   | 6 10 0  | 2,677   | 14 0 |
| Fowey Consols .....               | 5831 .....  | 5 14 6  | 33,332  | 4 0  |
| Friendship, Wheal .....           | 2465 .....  | 7 2 0   | 17,533  | 18 6 |
| Gonarnena .....                   | 98 .....    | 7 12 0  | 707     | 2 0  |
| Henry's Point .....               | 89 .....    | 3 8 0   | 303     | 6 0  |
| Henry, Wheal .....                | 231 .....   | 5 9 0   | 1,357   | 14 0 |
| Heiginstown Down .....            | 102 .....   | 10 10 6 | 1,074   | 5 0  |
| Holmbush .....                    | 1079 .....  | 6 0 6   | 6,604   | 6 0  |
| Jewel, Wheal .....                | 115 .....   | 3 19 6  | 456     | 17 6 |
| Levant .....                      | 2241 .....  | 4 15 6  | 10,723  | 2 6  |
| Maiden, Wheal .....               | 172 .....   | 4 11 0  | 781     | 11 6 |
| Marke Valley .....                | 1753 .....  | 3 6 0   | 5,893   | 13 6 |
| Mary, Wheal (Redruth) .....       | 89 .....    | 3 17 6  | 3,464   | 14 0 |
| Mary, Wheal (Bodmin) .....        | 88 .....    | 3 10 6  | 310     | 0 0  |
| Mary Consols, Wheal .....         | 126 .....   | 2 18 6  | 369     | 6 0  |
| North Pool .....                  | 6677 .....  | 3 9 6   | 23,178  | 5 6  |
| North Roskear .....               | 4860 .....  | 5 8 6   | 26,335  | 8 6  |
| Par Consols .....                 | 7227 .....  | 6 4 6   | 44,945  | 3 0  |
| Pendarves Consols .....           | 313 .....   | 3 19 6  | 1,239   | 19 6 |
| Ferran St. George .....           | 2946 .....  | 4 9 0   | 13,129  | 4 0  |
| Phoenix Mines .....               | 890 .....   | 10 17 6 | 9,580   | 15 0 |
| Pink, Wheal .....                 | 95 .....    | 4 7 6   | 415     | 6 0  |
| Pollard Mines .....               | 737 .....   | 3 19 6  | 2,193   | 10 0 |
| Poldice .....                     | 875 .....   | 4 16 6  | 4,230   | 12 6 |
| Prosper & Friendship, Whls. ..... | 102 .....   | 3 7 6   | 324     | 10 6 |
| Providence Mines .....            | 96 .....    | 2 10 0  | 254     | 5 6  |
| Richards's Ore .....              | 65 .....    | 3 1 0   | 199     | 1 0  |
| Seton, Wheal .....                | 5816 .....  | 4 8 0   | 25,659  | 18 6 |
| South Caradon .....               | 2825 .....  | 7 10 6  | 21,262  | 0 0  |
| South Crinins .....               | 115 .....   | 4 0 0   | 469     | 16 6 |
| South Wheal Fowey .....           | 2825 .....  | 7 0 0   | 21,047  | 17 6 |
| South Wheal Speed .....           | 98 .....    | 3 2 6   | 303     | 17 6 |
| South Tolgus .....                | 2418 .....  | 5 10 6  | 13,280  | 17 6 |
| St. Aubyn and Grylls .....        | 131 .....   | 5 18 6  | 775     | 10 0 |
| Sundry small mines .....          | 1184 .....  | 5 6 6   | 6,301   | 1 0  |
| Tincroft .....                    | 7611 .....  | 3 11 0  | 27,067  | 1 0  |
| Trannack .....                    | 61 .....    | 9 9 6   | 577     | 17 6 |
| Treleigh Consols .....            | 1280 .....  | 4 7 6   | 5,590   | 2 0  |
| Trillick Consols .....            | 92 .....    | 3 12 6  | 321     | 16 6 |
| Trevelyan, Wheal .....            | 647 .....   | 4 14 0  | 3,034   | 10 0 |
| Tresavan .....                    | 2167 .....  | 2 15 6  | 6,010   | 6 0  |
| Trethellan .....                  | 718 .....   | 2 19 6  | 2,133   | 18 0 |
| Trillick .....                    | 2727 .....  | 6 4 6   | 16,997  | 1 6  |
| Tywarthayle .....                 | 6123 .....  | 3 16 0  | 23,204  | 10 0 |
| United Mines .....                | 8414 .....  | 4 9 6   | 37,714  | 0 6  |
| Unity Consols .....               | 125 .....   | 2 10 6  | 315     | 0 0  |
| Vyryan, Wheal .....               | 101 .....   | 3 19 6  | 328     | 2 6  |
| Wellington Mines .....            | 958 .....   | 5 11 6  | 5,241   | 16 0 |
| West Caradon .....                | 3986 .....  | 7 10 6  | 30,004  | 5 0  |
| West Fowey Consols .....          | 339 .....   | 6 4 0   | 2,100   | 0 6  |
| West Wheal Jewel .....            | 335 .....   | 4 11 0  | 1,523   | 13 6 |
| West Wheal Seton .....            | 631 .....   | 4 6 6   | 2,736   | 0 0  |
| West Wheal Treasury .....         | 1039 .....  | 5 17 6  | 6,109   | 14 6 |
| West Trethellan .....             | 99 .....    | 2 8 0   | 236     | 13 6 |

#### Particulars of Copper Ores sold in Cornwall (June 30, 1850, to June 30, 1851).

|                       |              |         |                        |            |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------|------------------------|------------|
| Copper ores .....     | Tons 154,299 | 0 0 0   | Average produce .....  | 7 <i>½</i> |
| Fine copper .....     | 12,199       | 16 1 15 | Average standard ..... | £101 0 0   |
| Amount of money ..... | £ 808,244    | 1 6     | Average price .....    | 5 4 6      |

#### Particulars of Copper Ores sold in Wales (June 30, 1850, to June 30, 1851).

|                       |             |        |                        |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|-------------|
| Copper ores .....     | Tons 40,422 | 0 0 0  | Average produce .....  | 17 <i>½</i> |
| Fine copper .....     | 6,913       | 3 1 17 | Average standard ..... | £ 88 15 0   |
| Amount of money ..... | £ 522,590   | 0 6    | Average price .....    | 12 18 6     |

#### Total for Cornwall and Wales.

|                       |              |       |                   |             |        |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------|-------------------|-------------|--------|
| Copper ores .....     | Tons 194,721 | 0 0 0 | Fine copper ..... | Tons 19,112 | 19 3 4 |
| Amount of money ..... | £1,330,834   | 2 0.  |                   |             |        |

#### Particulars of Copper Ores Purchased by the Copper Companies (June 30, 1850, to June 30, 1851).

| (June 30, 1850, to June 30, 1851).   |                |                    |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Purchasers.                          | Ore (21-cwts.) | Copper.            | Money.        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mines Royal Copper Company . . . . . | 11,080 .. Tons | 1034 7 3 4 .....   | £71,597 0 4   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vivian and Sons . . . . .            | 35,512 .....   | 3311 19 0 12 ..... | 227,115 10 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freeman and Copper Company .. .      | 22,085 .....   | 1710 8 1 5 .....   | 112,778 11 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greenfield and Sons . . . . .        | 30,814 .....   | 2811 15 1 3 .....  | 194,902 3 2   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co. . .  | 25,744 .....   | 2560 5 0 7 .....   | 177,823 16 6  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Williams & Co. and Crown Co. . .     | 46,268 .....   | 4949 10 1 20 ..... | 348,016 14 4  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Schneider and Co. . . . .            | 13,183 .....   | 1167 12 1 3 .....  | 80,376 8 1    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mason and Elkington. . . . .         | 4,191 .....    | 558 10 1 21 .....  | 41,239 15 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| English Copper Company. . . . .      | 4,316 .....    | 700 8 0 4 .....    | 33,443 4 7    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British and Foreign Copper Co. . .   | 1,122 .....    | 241 11 0 9 .....   | 18,476 17 10  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low's Patent Copper Company . . .    | 407 .....      | 66 12 0 0 .....    | 5,103 19 6    |  |  |  |  |  |  |

#### Particulars of Copper Ores Sold at the Ticketings in Cornwall (June 30, 1852, to June 30, 1851).

| June 30, 1832, to June 30, 1851). |               |          |          |           |           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Date.                             | Ore (21-cwt.) | Money.   | Produce. | Standard. |           |
| 1832                              | 137,357       | £825,512 | 11 0     | 8½        | £100 15 0 |
| 1833                              | 138,309       | 858,708  | 10 0     | 8         | 110 10 0  |
| 1834                              | 143,296       | 887,902  | 0 0      | 7½        | 114 4 0   |
| 1835                              | 150,617       | 893,402  | 15 0     | 8½        | 106 11 0  |
| 1836                              | 140,981       | 907,752  | 8 6      | 8         | 115 12 0  |
| 1837                              | 140,753       | 917,613  | 16 0     | 7½        | 119 5 0   |
| 1838                              | 145,688       | 857,779  | 11 0     | 7         | 109 3 0   |
| 1839                              | 159,551       | 932,297  | 12 6     | 7½        | 110 2 0   |
| 1840                              | 147,266       | 792,758  | 3 6      | 7½        | 108 10 0  |
| 1841                              | 135,090       | 819,949  | 2 0      | 7½        | 119 6 0   |
| 1842                              | 135,581       | 822,870  | 12 0     | 7         | 116 16 0  |
| 1843                              | 144,806       | 804,445  | 19 0     | 7½        | 109 17 0  |
| 1844                              | 153,667       | 815,246  | 9 6      | 7         | 107 17 0  |
| 1845                              | 157,000       | 835,350  | 19 6     | 7½        | 103 10 0  |
| 1846                              | 158,913       | 856,785  | 1 6      | 7½        | 106 8 0   |
| 1847                              | 148,574       | 830,739  | 9 0      | 8         | 103 12 0  |
| 1848                              | 155,616       | 835,080  | 2 6      | 8         | 99 10 0   |
| 1849                              | 144,993       | 716,917  | 7 0      | 8½        | 92 11 0   |
| 1850                              | 150,890       | 814,037  | 3 0      | 7½        | 103 19 0  |
| 1851                              | 154,399       | 808,244  | 1 6      | 7½        | 101 0 0   |

—Grylls's Annual Mining Sheet—No. 20.

#### Original Correspondence.

##### MINERAL RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

SIR,—In accordance with my late promise, I send you a short account of my visit to the iron district of Leitrim. For a long time, as you are aware, my attention has been directed to the improvement of some property in this part of the country. The object in view has been to call out the vast mineral resources of the place, and thereby give not merely relief to the proprietors under the pressure of "bad times," and remuneration to those who invest their capital, but also, and which is of great importance, give employment to a most intelligent, most civil and willing population—a population ready to do all in their power to wipe away the reproach with which Nature speaking around reproves man for the long neglect of advantages of which she is so lavish here, but which, in many other places, she bestows with a much more sparing hand. Previously to my visit to the district from which I write, I had, owing to many peculiar opportunities, collected much information on the subject, and had obtained, as I thought, a full knowledge of the situation and resources of the property; but when I saw no longer with the eye of the mind, but with the eye itself, I was quite amazed. The scenery is beautiful—certainly beyond any powers of description which I can claim for my pencil. The deposits of ironstone, and that of the very richest kind, are truly astonishing, and quite inexhaustible. The Creevelea property, in which I am interested, is in the best possible situation, extending upwards of four miles in length, and two in breadth. The whole of the mineral lies above level, and in a nearly horizontal position. The advantage of such a position, which supersedes the expensive process of draining, you will at once understand. Coal, peat, limestone, and building stone, all of the finest kind, are to be met with in the greatest abundance. The peat is such as I never saw before. I send you a sample; judge for yourself.

You will, as a friend to legitimate mining, and to a fine but neglected country, be glad to hear that on Saturday last we broke ground for a furnace. The site is in a beautiful valley, as if prepared for the purpose, and to which everything around seemed to invite our operations. The foundation, which will be laid in a few days, will be on the rock on which the mineral bed of the district rests; while, rising up abruptly, it also forms a natural approach to the top of the furnace. This approach is nearly on a level with the principal beds of ironstone, which will render the expense of conveyance a mere trifle. The Creevelea Company has, as you will see by its announcement, wisely resolved to abstain from anything having even the appearance of competition with the great ironmasters on your side of the Channel, and to confine itself to the conversion of those resources of which, as I have remarked, Nature is so lavish here into a superior quality of pig-iron. I may also observe that the owners of the land receive as compensation not money, but an interest in common with the shareholders. This will ensure to those who engage in the undertaking all the influence of the proprietors of the soil—a consideration of the utmost importance, though one which persons not well acquainted with Ireland cannot so easily comprehend. A FRIEND OF IRELAND.

July 30.

##### CALLOW'S BLASTING POWDER.

SIR,—To enable me to answer the queries contained in your article of the 12th inst., I immediately placed samples of my patent blasting powder in the hands of an eminent practical chemist for careful examination; but as the tests are most searching, and as the report, in order to be minute, has taken a longer time than I anticipated, it will not be ready until next week, when I shall be most happy to forward it to you. I take this opportunity of thanking your correspondent, "A Pyrotechnist," for his analysis and impartial observations, in your Journal of last week, on which I would make a few remarks.

The powders in my patent, Nos. 1 and 3, which he pronounces to be dangerous, I do not generally use. They were merely inserted in the specification for special purposes, and to conform with certain legal points. The powder I apply and submit to the public, for blasting and mining purposes, is the composition No. 2. To render accident with this powder almost an impossibility, and to make it handier for the miner's use, I make it up in cartridges (various sizes), of wooden shavings, under a new patent, just introduced from France. These cartridges are very light, and of sufficient strength to be a safe protector to the powder from all chance of explosion from percussion in tamping, packing, carriage, &c.

They can be supplied either with the safety-fuse fixed, or with the holes for the insertion of the fuse by the miners themselves. In addition, the cartridges are perfectly waterproof—thus being adapted to all descriptions of ground. The price, including the cartridges, is 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. weight of the powder, which I sell as being eight times the strength of ordinary blasting powder. This is equivalent to gunpowder at 3*d.* per lb., or 31*s.* 3*d.* per barrel. By using these cartridges, there will be no extra expense for tin cases, and other contrivances, at present resorted to by miners against wet and damp. It is not my intention to supply the powder in a loose state; but I shall be happy to furnish "Pyrotechnist," or any other impartial chemist, with a sample for further experiments. With respect to any increase in price of the ingredients, I have to state that my demand for them has already effected a reduction, and I anticipate that an extended trade will enable me to diminish the foregoing rates of charge.

Most of the queries contained in the letter of "J. A. B.," and also in the Journal of the 12th inst., are answered by "Pyrotechnist;" and as the complete and detailed report of the chemist will meet the rest, and be so soon in your hands, I shall make but few remarks upon the physical merits and demerits. "J. A. B." appears to be in great error as to the heat at which my powder explodes. I beg to refer him to the results of "Pyrotechnist's" experiments, which are rather understated than the reverse, probably owing to the materials used by him. As regards concussion, this powder is perfectly safe, which was proved on the 2d of May last, on board H.M.S. *Excellent*, at Portsmouth, where ½ lb. of my powder was put into a 32-lb. shell, and fired with a charge of 10 lbs. of gunpowder. The powder in the shell stood the discharge and concussion, and exploded in due course at the end of its range. In February last, I was anxious to ascertain the effect of violent pressure, and tried the following experiments at the coal depot at the railway terminus at Liverpool:—I placed a 1 oz. cartridge, and also a tin box, containing about ½ oz. on the rail, which were passed over at a speed of about 8 or 10 miles an hour by a train, consisting of an engine, tender, and 12 coal-laden waggons. The powder in both instances was crushed from the cases; but neither exploded. I then placed several patches of powder loose upon the rail, which I this time wiped perfectly clean. In front of two patches I placed stones, so that the engine



per minute, turning out as many blooms, or one every 12 seconds; whereas by the process of hammering from 60 to 80 seconds are required. The machine is thus capable of working for a much larger number of furnaces, and the puddlers are never kept waiting for their turns as is frequently the case where one hammer has to work for 8 or 10 furnaces. The largest number of furnaces which can be placed in proximity to one of these machines cannot keep it employed; while it dispenses with the usual attendants at the hammer—the process being entirely self-acting. The hammer and anvil are kept so hot that they rapidly wear out, sometimes lasting only a week; but in the machine the hot cinder falls to the floor, and the journals being kept cool by a constant stream of water flowing over them, the whole machine is preserved, this large cost often repeated prevented; and the entire expense of repairs is very inconsiderable. The saving of engine-power is also very great—not more than one-sixth required by the hammer to do the same work; and what is, perhaps, the greatest feature in this machine is that an important improvement in the quality of the iron is effected from the cinder being more thoroughly and efficiently squeezed out than by the hammer; and when iron has not been sufficiently worked in the puddling-furnace, it is instantly detected by large cracks or fissures, or the bad portion forced in irregular projections to the surface.—AN IRON PUDDLER: *Dudley, July 28.*

#### CRADDOCK'S PATENT UNIVERSAL CONDENSING ENGINE.

Sir,—By a letter from one of your correspondents, in a recent Number of your Journal, I am sorry to perceive that Mr. Craddock, the inventor and patentee of the universal condensing engine, has still reason to complain, not only of the want of a proper estimate of his inventions by the public, but apparently of unfair and illiberal treatment in his laudable endeavours to bring them into use and notice.

To the observations of your correspondent I beg to add a few remarks that have occurred to me on this subject. That an inventor should at the outset have much to contend against that he little anticipated, and find, by bitter experience, that to accomplish his design as far as respects the invention or improvement itself, is not the realisation of his hopes and wishes, or the termination of his labours, can be readily understood on the ordinary principles affecting human action. The number of futile and visionary schemes that dazzle for a moment, and disappear, never to be again heard of, accounts for—may, almost justifies—the suspicion that is thrown around the announcement of anything having the character or semblance of novelty. But how long is that state of active or passive resistance to continue? When is an inventor to be treated as having passed the ordeal? If time, which is the test of most things, is found to strengthen rather than to contradict the claims put forth on behalf of an improvement, surely the world's coldness and suspicion should be thrown aside. But this test appears to be disregarded in Mr. Craddock's case. His inventions and improvements in the construction of steam-engines have been open to public investigation and criticism for several years. I need scarcely remind you or your readers that some of those inventions are of the greatest possible importance, and of the highest value. His condenser and boiler, if in general use, by sea as well as by land, would effect an almost incalculable saving in fuel alone, and involve numerous other advantages, not the least of which would be the additional safety afforded to life and property. Now, although as above stated, not in general use, they have been for some years, and still are, sufficiently tried and used to warrant the assertion, that in no single instance, nor on any occasion (at least as far as I am aware), has the inventor misled the public, or miscalculated the operation or practical working of his engines. Has he over-estimated the vacuum obtained by his engine, or understated the quantity of water sufficient to work it? As the fault does not rest with the invention or the inventor, so, on the other hand, I think I can perceive that it is not the public at large that is so much to blame, but that Mr. Craddock has to fight against something more than the prejudice attaching to all introducers of novelties. I cannot but think the prejudice to which I have alluded would have given way ere this, but for another circumstance attending his particular case. I gather from what I have heard and read that Mr. Craddock is a self-taught mechanist and engineer, and had not that regular training and experience in the first instance which is generally esteemed to be evidence of qualification for inventors in his department; in short, that he does not belong to the self-constituted body of engineers. Now, Sir, I am far from wishing to disparage the advantages of a regular education in any particular branch of art or science, but those who enjoy these advantages should remember that any education is futile, for all but very ordinary purposes, unless accompanied by a natural adaptation and capacity for mental labour, and that the one deficiency may be compensated and remedied, but that the other cannot be supplied by artificial means. The experience of every day, past and present, forces this truth upon us. There are even some actual disadvantages, arising from early habits and associations, which stand in the way of regularly educated professional men, which do not impede the self-taught genius, whether in the arts or sciences. The latter is not trammelled by the mere ordinary rules of art, which education and familiarity have taught others to regard as truths. The man, for example, who has been brought up all his life among engines and machinery of a particular construction, which have performed their functions with tolerable precision, thinks that no other contrivance can be found half so well adapted to the purpose. His views are narrowed, and he is prejudiced in favour of a particular system or construction. His experience is merely a habit, and is not founded on reason or mental deduction, which must attend all the labours of the self-taught artisan. I do not wish to make any invidious comparisons, but I must say that it is an error to suppose that Mr. Craddock, or any other inventor who has laboured for a number of years in the pursuit and attainment of his object, is not as practically experienced—nay, infinitely more experienced—than the regular mechanist, who has never travelled out of the beaten path assigned to him. The inventor has gained his point by experiments made on principle, oft repeated and attended with varying results—the number of those experiments often necessarily increasing in proportion as the previous practical knowledge was limited. The regular engineer, on the other hand, deals not with principles but with facts, the foundation of which he has never been called upon to investigate or comprehend. A jealousy of the self-taught inventor arises in the mind of the engineer; and I cannot help surmising that it is the influence of that body which stands in the way of the full and fair development and employment of Craddock's patent universal condensing engine.

It is not to increase that jealousy that I write, but to call attention to its existence, that it may be overcome by the assistance of the enlightened portion of the public, determined to judge for themselves on well-established and, as I sincerely believe, incontrovertible facts. Should my object be attained, or even partially so, I shall be repaid for my trouble; and you, Sir, I am sure, will consider the space devoted to this letter well bestowed.—INVESTIGATOR: *Stafford, July 24.*

#### THE IGNEOUS THEORY.

Sir,—It is rather amusing to observe the writings and lucubrations of a man intent upon bolstering up some darling theory. Blind to every consideration, except the leading strings of his favourite hobby—"pyrogen"—Mr. Lake ignores the necessity for the existence of an igneously fluid tellurian nucleus in the partial question of variations of temperature in mineral deposits, arising from the transmission of those electro-polar currents whose aggregate presence determines the terrestrial magnetic forces, but whose vicarious location need not, nor does it, interfere with the question of an igneously central nucleus to our planet—being merely the secondary consequence of the igneous hypothesis. Mr. Lake forgets, or, perhaps, never knew, that all mundane forces and actions exist and operate antithetically—that electron is the antagonist of thermion; and in its superior powers of action, it can so play with heat of composition as to make it either sensible, or free, or latent—i. e., hidden heat. Nay, it can do more. Electron can induce in bodies the (if I may so express myself) thirst for thermion (heat), as in a tardy supply of thermion from external relations the faculty called cold may be produced, as is the case when electron passes from an inferior to a superior conducting medium. When from thermion being dragged away by the increased velocity of the motion of electron from the bismuth at its junction with antimony, a deficiency of heat of composition is produced in the bismuth, eliminating therein the sensation or faculty of cold.

Electron, then, is not pyrogen, because it is not a heat-begetter, as this falsely-coined Greek word imports to be; but it is merely a heat-detacher, from its antagonistic powers with heat being superior to the powers of thermion to retain their hold on matter; whence electron in excess can readily detach from its molecular combination with matter a certain portion, if not the whole, of the latent thermion.

Perhaps Mr. Lake will explain how it is that the same battery power that can ignite a certain length of 500th in. platinum wire, can ignite double

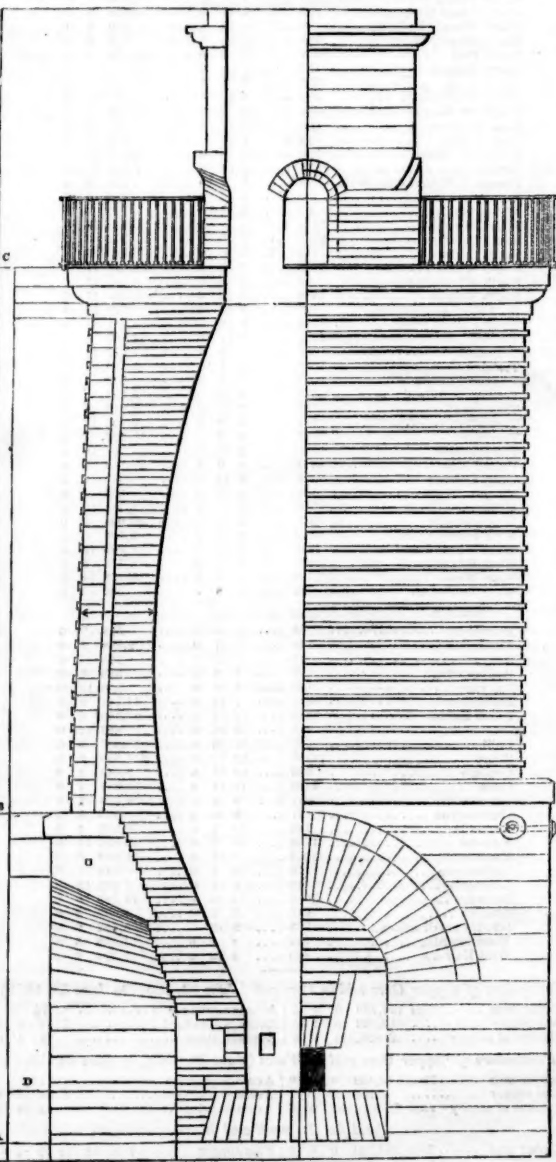
the length of double the thickness—i. e., four times the substance—to the same degree of ignition.

That the lower we descend into strata devoid of mineral lodes the heat as regularly increases, is proved in numerous instances of mines and wells, to say nothing of boiling springs of water, mud, and volcanic eruptions of siliceo-aluminous and siliceo-magnesian rocks, fluxed by alkaline ingredients. That during the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius, about 1824, the magnetic needle was in no way influenced, is to my mind proof positive that the dip of the needle is produced by an igneously fluid tellurian nucleus and its electro-positive relations, of such vast extent that the Vesuvian overflow was a variation of its presence, so slight as not to affect the needle.

But it is necessary to the perpetuation of the mean solar tellurian distance that the centre of the globe should be igneously fluid, in order that an external contraction, inducing volcanic action, may, by heaping up solid matter externally with the formation of cavities internally, disappoint that change in the density of the planet, which would otherwise become altered, and therewith a progressive change in the length of the orbital period, which not taking place since the period of Hipparchus, attests the existence of an antagonistic regulation of the two contending perturbations of—first, a volcanic diminution of tellurian density; and, second, a nuclear contraction, tending to an increase of its specific gravity. *Paris, July 18.* WILLIAM RADLEY, Ch. E.

#### BLAST-FURNACE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

A respected correspondent at Glasgow, connected with the manufacture of iron, has forwarded us a half section and elevation of a blast-furnace, of the best construction, from which we have had the above diagram reduced and engraved, which we trust will be found of interest to those of our readers who are engaged in the reduction of iron ores, or take an interest in this branch of the arts; and to such the wood-cut will be perfectly explicit, without a lengthened explanation. This kind of furnace, with clay ironstone and coals of moderate quality, blowing at a pressure of 3 lbs. per inch, with an area of 40 square inches on the aggregate of five tuyères, produces 140 tons of pig-iron weekly. The dimensions are—below A, 1 ft.; from A to B, 20½ ft.; B to C, 30½ ft.; C to the top, 14 ft.; diameter, at D, 11 ft. inside; at B, 18 ft.; and at C, 13½ ft. Height of gallery rails, 4 ft.; and tipping place 4½ feet to crown of arch.



#### NEW PATENT FUEL.

Mr. A. S. Livingstone, C.E., Swansea, has patented an improvement in the manufacture of fuel. The patentee describes and claims—1. An arrangement of apparatus for moulding and compressing fuel into blocks. [In this machine the moulds are formed in an annular table, which revolves over a fixed bed plate, and the fuel mixed with bituminous material to effect its cohesion, when subjected to pressure, is delivered into the moulds from a shoot above the table, and is compressed by means of rollers, having loosely hung projecting arms of a size equal to the apertures of the one above, and the other below, the table-moulds, and revolving simultaneously with the table, the arms of the rollers taking into the moulds as they are brought round in succession by the revolution of the table.]—2. The employment of a long oven or tube heated to different degrees of temperature at different parts of its length, for drying the blocks of fuel, which are carried by tables running on rails, and caused to progress gradually through the oven.—3. The drying of the blocks of fuel by subjecting them to degrees of temperature gradually increasing to about 400° Fahr.

Mr. W. Rees, coal agent, Pembrey, Carmarthen, has also secured a patent for "improvements in the preparation of fuel," the object of which is to effect the consolidation of small coal, or of coal admixed with coke, into a compact mass without the aid of extraneous adhesive matter. In carrying out his invention, the patentee prefers to use bituminous coal reduced to small pieces and dried by a gentle heat, which he places in moulds, and submits to a low continuous heat, of such a nature as to effect the partial fusion of the coal without volatilising the gases contained therein. By these means blocks may be obtained of an even fracture, and the same specific gravity as the coal previous to the heating operation. When blocks of a very compact character are required, the moulds are submitted to and retained under compression during the heating process.

Claim.—The confining of coal, or a mixture of coal and coke, in moulds or vessels that are air-tight, or nearly so, and exposing the same to heat and pressure in manner described, thus retaining the gaseous constituents, and causing them to aid in the fusion and ultimate cohesion of the fuel into a compact mass.

TO PERSONS PARALYSED, &c.—EXTRAORDINARY CURE BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Copy of a letter from Capt. E. F. Ferris, commanding Rumpo forces:—"Rohitand, India, Jan. 15, 1849, to Professor Holloway.—Sir: I deem that your wonderful medicines ought to be well known, and I take the liberty of reporting a miraculous cure that came under my own eye. An old woman had been for this last two years quite bedridden, having entirely lost the use of her legs from the hip joint. Her limbs were apparently quite dead, and without the slightest feeling, but, by the use of your ointment and pills, she is quite restored. (Signed) E. F. Ferris." Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand.

#### CAMERON'S COALBROOK STEAM-COAL AND SWANSEA AND LOUGHOR RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of registered shareholders was held at the offices, Moorgate-street, on Wednesday, the 30th July.

E. G. WINTHROP, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. HOWDEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the directors' report, which expressed their regret at the conduct pursued by some of the shareholders in withholding payment of calls due on their shares, and persevering in an opposition to those measures contemplated by the directors, which, if carried out, they believed would prove beneficial to all concerned, and place the company on a firm basis. They had endeavoured to conciliate those parties, until it was no longer possible to refrain from coercive measures, and they had been obliged to commence actions against all holders on whose shares arrears were due; and this would, in a great measure, account for the slow progress of the works. The railway from Swansea to Loughor was very nearly completed, ready for the ballasting and permanent way, which could be laid in a short time, on the realisation of sufficient funds. The report then referred to the compromise effected with Mr. Cameron with respect to his large amount of shares, his exorbitant claims, and assumed rights, which the directors considered they were in duty bound to oppose to the utmost of their power. Mr. Cameron having commenced proceedings, the directors resisted his claims, which led to an arrangement so far satisfactory. By this arrangement, on which a bill had been framed for an Act of Parliament, Mr. Cameron relinquished his claim to the balance of purchase money, about 4000l. and interest, and a debt on bonds of 8000l. All claims for dividends are also postponed until the preference shareholders and the present shareholders shall have received 8 per cent., when Mr. Cameron receives the surplus profit up to 8 per cent. on 2000 of his shares only out of 11,970; and the preference shareholders are to receive 15 per cent. before he can make a claim on the remaining 9970 shares, which are also not entitled to confer the privilege of voting at meetings. An annuity of 400l. a year, to be paid out of profits after 8 per cent. on next preference shares, to Mr. Cameron's sister, as interest on the bond debt of 8000l. relinquished. In case of a winding-up of the company, the original stipulations to revive, not as a claim, but as a set off, if he can establish them before a court of equity. Before the Committee of the House of Commons the preamble of the bill was declared not to have been proved, and this through the opposition of Mr. Danford, a shareholder, who with his son were defaulters on calls to the amount of 1000l. This would drive them over to another session, but the agreement with Mr. Cameron held good in the meantime. It further stated that the branch railway to Llanelly would cost 20000l. further, but the sale of coal would realise a profit, which might be applied gradually to clear the company from its remaining difficulties.

A report from Mr. Atkinson (the colliery manager) was read, in which he estimated the property as exceedingly valuable. The Broad Oak vein of coal, not yet won, but worked on the adjoining estate, was 5½ ft. thick, and extended under the whole 1300 acres. He estimated the cost of opening this vein, and erecting efficient machinery, at 30,000l. over two years, when 500 tons could be raised daily, giving a profit of from 7½ to 8½ per cent. on the capital. The report concluded by calling on the shareholders to unite in preventing the dissolution of the company and the destruction of this fine property, which, with the advance of a very small further sum, to pacify the most clamorous of their creditors, and complete the railway, would immediately be brought into a profitable state of working.

A statement of accounts had been printed, and handed to each proprietor from which it appeared the capital stock, including Mr. Cameron's 11,970 shares, on which 10l. was considered paid, was 180,798l. 10s.; sundry creditors, 5204l. 11s. 8d.; loans, 6733l. 9s.; contract for Llanelly line, 6502l. 9s. 2d.; royalty claimed, 4500l. — 203,738l. 19s. 6d.—By mining property, 148,000l.; stock and permanent works, 2875l. 7s. 5d.; railway from works to Swansea, 9337l. 12s. 6d.; parliamentary charges, 2022l. 16s. 6d.; railway to Llanelly, 2574l. 3s. 6d.; cash at bankers, 328l. 14s.; leaving balance debit of profit and loss of 38,500l. 5s. 6d.

The CHAIRMAN said they had now arrived at the time when it was absolutely necessary to stop and wind up, or advance sufficient means to carry out the development of the property with success. It was impossible for the directors to contend with the difficulties which surrounded them without assistance; it was unfair to their creditors, and not honourable to themselves. With a small contribution, with what could be got from out of doors, the company could be saved. Their principal creditors were not oppressive, and the whole of their debts could be soon paid out of the proceeds of the property, when once they got to work. There were many parties able and willing to assist them, if once they could see their way clear as to security, and that they were bringing their coal to market; and this could be only done by laying down the rails, for which the line was ready. It would be folly to do so, with the chance of their being immediately taken in execution, and pulled up again and sold.

In reply to a proprietor, Mr. WILLIAMS (the solicitor) stated, that with an instalment on debts of about 1000l. and 2000l. to lay down the rails, they should be able to go on, he had no doubt, successfully.

Mr. SMALLBONE wished the public mind to be disabused as to some rumours which had got abroad as to the opposition of the Highway Commissioners to their crossing Loughor-bridge; and he requested Mr. Atkinson, who was present, to explain.

Mr. ATKINSON said, the magistrates who opposed their crossing the county bridge had taken five counsel's opinions on the subject, all against them; they had since, however, obtained one in their favour, on which they intended to try the question. There was but little doubt but the result would be favourable to the company; but, in the event of an adverse verdict, there were easy means to get out of the difficulty by crossing the river in a different manner.

Mr. SMALLBONE resumed. It would be ridiculous under present circumstances, and most suicidal, to think of winding-up. They had got rid of one half their liabilities by the arrangement with Mr. Cameron; and, when at work, he would say they could realise 10 per cent. for their money, instead of eight, as estimated by Mr. Atkinson, who he was sure was below the mark, but for which he gave him credit. A gentleman from Swansea, whom he well knew, would give them 5000l. a year, and a royalty of 1s. 3d. per ton, for all coal raised (3d. more than they paid to Mr. Cameron), and take the property on a lease, with the best security for regular payment; and, if they would lay down 1½ mile of railway, he would give 10000l. a year on the same terms. He could make a fortune on such conditions; and why should not the company themselves do well? He called upon them to unite and save the property; for, if they attempted to wind-up, it would cost a ruinous sum, and lead to endless litigation.

Mr. STRELLY also bore testimony to the value of the property; and he knew a gentleman who would instantly advance 15000l. to assist them, if they were raising and selling coal; and he could see his way clear as to security. He thought if the money could be raised only sufficient to lay the rails, the creditors might be persuaded to wait a few months longer, and not proceed to oppressive measures, such as taking them up again in execution; as they would know that, on sending coal to market, their debts would be paid.

The meeting was addressed in a similar strain by the other shareholders.—Messrs. Winthrop and Cazalet were re-elected directors; Messrs. Cooper, Strelly, and Green, auditors; and votes of thanks having been passed to the chairman, directors, solicitor, and secretary, as also to Mr. Atkinson, the manager, the meeting separated.

#### RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the members of this society took place at the offices, in King William-street, City, on the 29th July, at which the directors and auditors who retired were unanimously re-elected.—The accounts submitted showed the receipts from premiums to be 10,043l. 17s. 7d. within the year, to which might be added 224l. 11s. 8d. in respect of assurances taken before the close of June, and since completed, and 1475l. 19s. 3d. for interest on invested funds. The claims on the society, which had been promptly discharged, amounted to 1850l. in respect to four lives deceased—being about 50 per cent. of the estimated risk. After deduction of all outgoings, the improvement of the funds of the society for that period was stated to exceed 6500l.

It is stated that a contract for the proposed sub-marine telegraph between England and France has been taken by Mr. T. Crampton; and that the works, which are to consist of four lines of wire, are to be finished by the 30th Sept. next. The wire is to be insulated by gutta serena; and already a considerable portion, it is said, has been completed and subjected to the requisite proofs.—*Times.*

#### IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS.

MANUFACTURED BY  
W. AND J. GALLOWAY,  
PATENT RIVET WORKS,  
MANCHESTER.

The attention of parties who employ  
Lifting Jacks,

is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.





# GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, AND OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

Museum of Practical Geology.

THE COURSE OF STUDY at this INSTITUTION will commence on THURSDAY, the 6th of November, 1851, and the following LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given during the session:—

1. CHEMISTRY, applied to Arts and Agriculture. . . . . LYON PLAYFAIR, Ph. D., F.R.S.
2. NATURAL HISTORY, applied to Geology and the Arts. . . . . EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.
3. MECHANICAL SCIENCE, with its applications. . . . . ROBT. HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records.
4. METALLURGY, with its special applications. . . . . JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
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Practical Instruction in the Field, in Geology, Mining, and Palaeontology, is included in the above charges.

Occasional Students may attend separate Courses of Lectures and Field Instruction on payment of the Fees mentioned in the program.

The Laboratories for Chemistry and Metallurgy will be open for the reception of Pupils on payment of £15 for the session of five months.

Officers of the Army and Navy, either in the Queen's or the Honourable East India Company's service, are admitted to the Lectures at the usual charges.

Students who propose to enter with the view of obtaining the Diploma of the Institution, are requested to apply to Mr. Trenham Reeks, at the Museum, from whom the necessary information may be obtained.

H. T. DE LA BECHE, Director.

## TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, AND FOUNDERS.—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of MR. MORRIS STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TIGHTENED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.

Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of License under Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. JEE, C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi.

A. MACNAUGHT.

WAREHOUSES.—2, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

August 2, 1851.

## TO IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—

THE SOUTHAMPTON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for CAST-IRON PIPES for the WATER SUPPLY of their DISTRICT.

The specification, plans, and conditions of contract, may be obtained upon payment of 5s., at the office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, on or after the 24th day of July instant.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Cast-Iron Pipes," and addressed "Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Southampton," must be sent on or before the 23d day of August next.

By order of the Special Works Committee.

CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

## TO LAYERS OF WATER-PIPES AND OTHERS.—

THE SOUTHAMPTON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for LAYING the CAST-IRON MAINS and SERVICE PIPES required for the WATER SUPPLY of their DISTRICT.

The specification and conditions of contract may be obtained, upon payment of 5s., at the office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, on or after the 24th day of July instant.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Pipe Laying," and addressed "Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Southampton," must be sent on or before the 23d day of August next.

By order of the Special Works Committee.

CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

## TO BUILDERS OF STEAM-ENGINES AND OTHERS.—

THE SOUTHAMPTON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for PROVIDING, FIXING, and SETTING TO WORK TWO STEAM-ENGINES, with PUMPS and BOILERS, in duplicate, for the WATER SUPPLY of their DISTRICT.

The specification and conditions of contract may be obtained upon payment of 5s., at the office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, on or after the 24th day of July instant.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Steam-Engines," and addressed "Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Southampton," must be sent on or before the 23d day of August next.

By order of the Special Works Committee.

CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

## TO GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—

THE SOUTHAMPTON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for MAKING the RESERVOIRS and FILTERING BEDS for the WATER SUPPLY of their DISTRICT.

The specification, plans, and conditions of contract may be obtained upon payment of 5s., at the office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, on or after the 24th day of July instant.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Reservoirs and Filtering Beds," and addressed "Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Southampton," must be sent on or before the 23d day of August next.

By order of the Special Works Committee.

CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

## TO AGRICULTURISTS.—IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PREPARATION OF MANURES.—

AGRICULTURISTS are INVITED to take SAMPLES of MANURES (Stones' Patent Huminate), free of expense, at the office of the GENERAL PEAT WORKING AND MANURE COMPANY, 6, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON.—The Patent Huminate is free from filthy matter; it consists entirely of concentrated decomposed vegetable organic substances, soluble humic acid, fixed salts of ammonia, with other ingredients, according with soil, plant, and climate. It will promote vegetation in all its requirements, and invariably improve the soil, and challenge the best guano, at one-third the cost.

To every scientific person, or practical farmer (however deficient in knowledge of chemical science), who inquires into the composition of these manures, the folly of bringing guanos to England, even though they cost but one quarter the price now paid for them, will appear most undeniably.

Samples may be had on application at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

## SOURTON CONSOLS COPPER MINE.—

The lodes of which are parallel with the main lode of the Great Wheal Friendship; from which £1,132,662 worth of ore has been raised, and leaving a clear profit to the adventurers of £286,574 4s. 0d.—Divided into 1024 shares.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

512 shares have been taken up by shareholders in mines in the immediate neighbourhood; the remaining 512 shares will be issued to the public at £2 10s. each, which includes a call of 10s. already made upon the 1024 shares for working expenses.

COMMITTEE.—JOSEPH EDGEBOURNE, Esq., Tavistock.

CHARLES JOHN WICKER, Esq., Mile End-road.

SAMUEL WEATHERLY, Esq., St. James-place, New Cross.

THOMAS FULLER, Thredneedle-street.

BANKERS.—Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock.

MANAGING AGENT.—Captain John Lean, of Wheal Franco.

PURSER.—George Budge.

OFFICE.—51, THREDNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

This sett extends about a square mile and is most conveniently situated near Tavistock, Devon; there has been several most promising lodes discovered in this sett, the principal one being regular and well-defined, extending for about 60 fathoms on the course of the lode, and running a little north of west and south of east, as is the case with the copper lodes of this district, such as at the Great Wheal Friendship, and from which upwards of £286,574 4s. net profit has been realised; and also Mary and Peter Tavy Consols, a mine of great promise.

A shaft is sunk 10 fathoms upon this most promising lode, which is 9 feet wide, composed of the most kindly gossan, and bearing a strong resemblance, and being similar, to the gossan of the Devon Great Consols, and containing spots of copper ore, &c., from which some fine stones of grey copper have been taken, and will, on further explorations, realise these results from such indications at such shallow depths, and afford a strong presumption that large deposits of ore will be met with at a moderate depth.

There is an entirely new lode, at a distance of 18 fathoms, at a distance north calculated to cut the lode at 35 fms. deep, the ground being of the same blue killas as Wheal Emma of Devon Great Consols, and being of an easy nature for working. A reference, however, to Mr. John Hiltch's subjoined report will give a better idea of the nature and capabilities of this property, and whose recommendations it is proposed to carry out.

There is an abundant supply of water at all seasons of the year; and it is intended at once to erect a powerful water-wheel and other necessary machinery, for the purpose of hauling, dressing, &c.

The lease of this valuable property having been recently obtained, after much difficulty, by the present proprietors, for the remainder of the term of 15 years at 1-15th dues; and upwards of £4000 has been expended in the execution of preliminary and permanent works now available for the purposes of the present company, who are willing to dispose of a limited number of shares at £2 10s., which includes a call of 10s. for working capital, this being sufficient to bring the mine into a working state.

The accompanying report fully explains the character of the property and the inducements held out for developing the lodes already discovered. Specimens of the gossan may be seen at the office of the company, where every information may be obtained, and the fact especially as to much as has been done, the which, without a further process, can only be regarded as money thrown away. I, therefore, hope shortly to see operations actively carried out, the which there can be no doubt, but that the appearance fully warrant, and I should like to have a few shares in the adventure.

JERU HITCHIN.

## MINING EXCHANGE.—At a GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders of the MINING EXCHANGE, held at the Jamaica Coffee-house, Cornhill, on the 29th ult., it was resolved,—

That the Committee do conclude the proposed arrangements for holding the Exchange in the Hall of Commerce, Thredneedle-street.

That for the present it is not advisable to alter the terms of admission, except to admit of half-yearly subscribers, at the rate of £2 8s. per annum.

The members will commence business in the Hall of Commerce on Monday next.

JAMES STRIDE, Secretary.

## CENF GWYN MINE.—WE, the undersigned, being holders

of 1000 (2500ths) SHARES and upwards in the CENF GWYN MINE, do hereby, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. H. B. Bonsfield, the secretary, and Mr. Joseph Tredinnick, the purser, of the mine, and of the delivery to Mr. Thomas Jordan, by the said Secretary, Purser, and Mr. Richard Tredinnick, of the cost-book, certificate, and other books, documents, and papers relating to this Mine, CONVEY A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Mine, to be HELD at the George and Vulture Tavern, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, on Monday, the 11th day of August, 1851,

at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of electing a Secretary and other officers of the mine, examining, allowing, and passing the accounts of the late Purser—to alter, amend, or rescind, the resolutions passed at a meeting of the shareholders of the mine, held in London on the 24th day of July, 1850, or any of them; and to pass such further or other resolutions as shall be considered necessary for efficiently working and conducting the business of this mine.—Dated and signed in London this 29th day of July, 1851.

THOMAS JORDAN.

JOHN BOWES.

## TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

Notice is hereby given, that if the CALL of £1 per share, due 4th of November last, BE NOT PAID, with interest, on or before the 13th day of August next, the SHARES on which the said call remains unpaid will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED.

The shares not paid upon are 342 out of the 9600, and the numbers are as follows:—

117, 169, 183, 188, 248, 258, 259, 261, 276, 294, 352, 658, 787, 788, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 1113, 1114, 1116, 1117, 1120, 1121, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1151, 1154, 1155, 1186

Say, 36 scrip certificates, of 5 shares each = 180.

1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1494, 1546, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1581, 1586, 1610, 1611, 1629, 1631, 1646, 1647, 1659, 1660, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1671, 1713, 1791, 1793, 1809, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1888, 1896, 2020, 2028, 2029, 2062, 2338, 2372, 2389, 2390, 2400

Say, 54 scrip certificates, of 3 shares each = 162.

By order of the board,

Salvador House, London, July 24, 1851.

P. STAINSBY.

## CHYPHASE CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINE,

situated in the Parish of ST. ENODER, CORNWALL.—APPLICATIONS may still be made for the FEW REMAINING SHARES to the Purser, Mr. Thomas Lewis, 17, New Meeting-street, Birmingham; also to Augustus Yeates, Esq., solicitor to the Company, 77, New Hall-street, Birmingham; of whom prospectuses, reports, and all other information may be obtained.

## GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINE.

Situate in the parish of WITHEL, near BODMIN, CORNWALL.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the Committee of Management; or to Mr. Lelan, No. 5, Crosby-hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London.

## FERWD MINE.—Near LLANRHYSTID, nine miles from

Aberystwith, CARDIGANSHIRE.—The above work has been driven about 40 yards cross-cut, to carry out the water; and 14 yards driving on the vein, which runs from east to west, with every prospect of proving an excellent speculation as a LEAD MINE. It is but one mile from the sea, and the river runs through the dingle in which it is situated. It is now offered to adventurers upon conditions proposed by the Earl of Lisburne and Pryse Lovell, Esq., M.P.—Specimens of the ore may be seen at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London; and for further particulars apply to Mr. Wm. Davies, Ffrwd, Llanrhystid, near Aberystwith.

## CARDIGANSHIRE MINING ASSOCIATION.—

In certificates of five shares each, in 10,000 shares, of £2 each.

Conducted on the Cost-book Principle, without further call.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

GEORGE HARRIS CHILD, Esq., 48, Mark-lane.

THOMAS HAWES, Esq., Club Chambers, Regent-street.

HENRY FEARNS, Esq., 106, Gloucester-street, Hyde-park.

GEORGE HELMORE, Esq., Milbank-street, Westminster.

JOHN PETER KNIGHT, Esq., Hibernia Chambers, London-bridge, Southwark.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., Clements-lane, Lombard-street.

OFFICES.—32, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET.

Prospectuses and reports can be obtained on application at the Company's offices, 32, Great Winchester-street; or to Edw. Lloyd Morgan, Esq., stockbroker, Bank Chambers.

## ST. AGNES BEACON TIN AND COPPER MINE,

CORNWALL.—Capital £2655, in 2500 shares, of £1 1s. each.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

And in conformity to the Statutory Laws; held under the Duchy of Cornwall for 21 years, at 1-15th royalty.

To be governed by a committee, selected by the shareholders, in preference to a self-constituted board of directors.

The parties bringing this concern before the public can safely refer to any of the mining agents around the parish of St. Agnes; they do so rather than offering any recommendation reports they might themselves produce.

About £3000 worth of work has already been completed, which this company avail themselves of. The present party, few in number, have expended one-half that sum, and only receive that amount (in shares and money), asking no premium; nor is there any debt or liability upon the concern. It has been a private adventure. A sufficient number of labourers are at work in the adit, making preparations for a larger body of them, which will be employed as soon as the present arrangement for increasing the capital is effected.

No steam-engine will be necessary, or other expensive machinery; the additional capital now required is only £1000. A considerable portion of the shares are already subscribed for, the remainder will be distributed to the earliest respectable applicants, who will be entitled to their full proportion of all the profits that may be derived from the workings from the date hereof.

The share list being nearly full, early applications, in the usual form, with references, will be received until the 26th inst., by F. W. Pike, Esq., 26, Bedford-row; Mr. E. O. Parkinson, 9, George-yard, Lombard-street; and Mr. John Morgan, sworn broker, No. 2, Copthall-court, London;—where plans and reports may be inspected.

Dated August 1, 1851.

## SILVER BROOK AND WEST BEAM UNITED MINES

(SILVER-LEAD, TIN, AND COPPER), ISINGTON and ASHBURTON, Devonshire.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 7600 shares, of £1 each, paid-up.

Prospectuses, with names of committee, and extracts from Reports of Mr. Adam Murray, Jun., Capt. Prince, and others, may be obtained of Mr. James Nicholson, solicitor, 90, New Bond-street, London; Messrs. H. Caunter and Co., mining agents, Ashburton, Devonshire; or Mr. George Caunter, solicitor, Ashburton; or Messrs. H. Boxall and Co., 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London,—to any of whom application may be made for the remaining shares.

## START BAY SLATE COMPANY—STOKENHAM,

SOUTH DEVON.—ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

Capital £8000, in 4000 shares, of £2 each.—Deposit £1 per share.

The Start Bay Slate Quarries possess every advantage that can be desired, both in the quantity and quality of the slate, and the facility of shipment.

Application for prospectuses (with the names of the directors), and for the remaining shares, to be made to the secretary, Mr. Joseph Matland, 12, Copthall-court; to Mr. Nicholson, solicitor, 90, New Bond-street; to Mr. Archibald Hudson, 4, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street; or to Mr. R. E. Little, 11, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.

## WEST CAMBORNE MINING COMPANY.

Divided into 5000 shares, of £1 each.—Deposit 20s. per share.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

LONDON OFFICES.—3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.

These mines are in the same stratum of ground, and stand parallel to, and east and west of, Wheal Grenville, Tolcarne, Condurrow, Wheal Harriet, West Frances, South Frances, West Bassel, North Bassel, South Bassel, and numerous other valuable and productive mines. They are held under lease for 21 years, at 1-15th dues, being situate in the western part of Camborne, in the county of Cornwall—the most metalliferous district in the world. The sett is traversed by many east and west lodes, which present on the backs the usual indications of the district—viz.: gossan, quartz, blende, iron pyrites, fine specimens of grey and oxide of copper ore, together with other metallic compounds. Several slides and cross-courses intersect the lodes, of known importance; a fine elvan-course exists about the junction of the killas and granite, which takes place in the Company's grant.

From the oldest and most careful judgments of the oldest and best mining agents in Cornwall, £5000 is deemed amply sufficient to purchase and erect the necessary machinery, and bring the mines into profitable and good working order; therefore, it is proposed to sell 3000 shares, at £2 each, and the remaining 2000 shares to be retained by the proprietors for the transfer of the property, leases, and remuneration for work done.

The following few mines, situate in the same district, and within a short distance of the Company's grant, have paid, during the past half-year, £28,042 in dividends—the whole expenditure to realise which was £50,022, and the present market value of the same is £265,840. Thus it will be seen that the average return is £28 per cent. per annum upon the original cost, and upwards of £11 15s. per cent. per annum upon the current market value of shares. The aggregate amount of profits from these mines, divided, exceed £875,000—thus returning to the fortunate shareholders more than eight times their outlay, and the prospects of continued success at present being equal to any period of their existence.

Outlay. Div. last 6 months. Market Value.

Wheal Buller . . . . . £1,280 . . . . . £3320 . . . . . £134,400

Corn Brea . . . . . 15,000 . . . . . 7000 . . . . . 105,000

South Wheal Frances . . . . . 19,840 . . . . . 5954 . . . . . 64,480

South Wheal Bassel . . . . . 2,620 . . . . . 5130 . . . . . 102,400

North Pool . . . . . 4,500 . . . . . 1800 . . . . . 60,000

Wheal Seaton . . . . . 21,185 . . . . . 1980 . . . . . 49,600

South Tolgus . . . . . 4,095 . . . . . 1920 . . . . . 40,950

North Roakear . . . . . 10,000 . . . . . 1750 . . . . . 21,000

North Wheal Bassel . . . . . 1,560 . . . . . 150 . . . . . 78,000

Total . . . . . £90,922 . . . . . £38,042 . . . . . £645,840

The expenditure, price, and profits divided, as far as can be gathered, are stated above. Many other mines in the neighbourhood, not valued, are selling at considerable premiums, and fast approaching dividends; but as the market price parities more of a speculative than intrinsic value, and subject to constant changes, they are omitted.

Applications for shares to be made to the secretary, Mr. H. B. Bonsfield, at the Office of the Company; and to Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., 3, George-yard, Lombard-street, London; of whom prospectuses and all further particulars can be obtained.

## ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of a variety of acts done in the Company's offices during the last week by persons who have been acting as Directors, without any authority as to do (not being shareholders), and who have been calling meetings without my knowledge or sanction, I beg to give you the earliest intimation, that it is necessary to RECONSTITUTE the BOARD, and that it is not my intention to act in conjunction with the said parties who have so misconducted themselves; but I shall shortly be prepared to lay before you all particulars, and to submit to you proper plans for the future government of the said Company. In the meantime I beg to caution you against signing any Deed which may be submitted to you—it being the intention of the parties referred to to relieve themselves from all responsibility, by shifting the same on to your shoulders.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

11, Adam-street, Adelphi.

L. WILLIAMS, Promoter and Managing Director.

## ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

GENTLEMEN,—You have probably seen an announcement, stating that Mr. Luke Williams' name has been removed from the Register, and that he has no longer any official connection with this Company; we feel, considering the position which Mr. Williams has so long held in this Company, that an explanation of the circumstances which have induced his removal from that position might reasonably be required. You must, however, be aware, that an advertisement in a public paper is not the proper channel through which a statement of those circumstances ought to come; but should any shareholder wish to be made acquainted with the reasons for the course which has been pursued, the BOARD is ready and willing to AFFORD A FULL DETAIL of those reasons.

By order of the board,

GEORGE FREDERICK GOODMAN, Secretary pro tem.

11, Adam-street, Adelphi, July 29, 1851.

## PARKEND COAL COMPANY.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—In 10,000 shares, of £2 10s. each.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.



## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

| Shares. | Mines.  | Paid.   | Dividends per Share Declared. | Last Paid.          | Last Price. | Present Price. |
|---------|---|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 5120    | Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack                   | 3       | £ 1 13 to 1st Aug.            | £0 6 0 Aug.         | 14 13 1     | 13 14 1        |
| 1248    | Ally-Coles (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales           | 11 1/2  | 8 11 to June                  | 0 2 6               | 10          | 10             |
| 1624    | Ballewidden (tin), St. Just                         | 11 1/2  | 2 13 to June                  | 0 4 to June         | 10          | 7 1/2          |
| 4000    | Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon            | 2 1/2   | 750 0 to May, 1849            | 5 0 to May          | 109         | 200 205        |
| 64      | Boscawell Downs (tin), St. Just                     | 100     | 440 0 to 5th April            | 0 5 to June         | 16 17       | 6 1/2          |
| 1000    | Botalack (tin and copper), St. Just                 | 182 1/2 | 0 5 to end June               | 0 5 to June         | 105         | 40             |
| 1000    | Bryntali, Llandidloes, Montgomeryshire              | 2 1/2   | 0 5 to Sept., 1847            | 2 0 to June         | 105         | 40             |
| 1000    | Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Devon     | 29      | 202 0 to June, 1851           | 2 0 to June         | 105         | 40             |
| 1000    | Carn Brae (copper and tin), Illogan                 | 15      | 2 6 8                         | 2 0 to June         | 105         | 40             |
| 1000    | Chyprase, St. Enoder (tin and copper), Cornwall     | 2 1/2   | 11 0                          | 2 0 to June         | 105         | 40             |
| 1000    | Condarow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall       | 20      | 239 10 to Aug.                | 7 0 to Aug.         | 300         | 295 300        |
| 1000    | Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock             | 1       | 855 14 to 1847                | 16                  | 165 170     | 165 170        |
| 1000    | Dolsoath (copper and tin), Camborne                 | 252     | 233 0 to 1843                 | 120                 | 550         | 30             |
| 1000    | East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall | 24 1/2  | 242 10                        | 15 0 to July        | 120         | 550            |
| 1000    | East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall       | 125     | 2215 0 to 25th July           | 15 0 to July        | 120         | 550            |
| 1000    | East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn               | 89      | 35 per cent. to June          | 10 per cent. a year | 5 1/2       | 5 1/2          |
| 1000    | Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath                 | 40      | 440 0                         | 200                 | 200         | 200            |
| 3750    | General Mining Company for Ireland (copper)         | 1 1/2   | 353 6 to January              | 7 10 to June        | 2 0         | 6 1/2          |
| 1000    | Goggin (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales                 | 5       | 110 0 to June                 | 0 5                 | 5 7         | 6 1/2          |
| 1000    | Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall           | 1000    | 25 0 to Feb., 1844            | Feb., 1844          | 13 14 1     | 13 14 1        |
| 1000    | Great Work (tin), Gernoe                            | 1       | 2 0 to 1st Aug.               | 0 10 to Aug.        | 20 21       | 150 155        |
| 1000    | Haroldston (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall          | 5       | 1030 0 to 5th June            | 5 0 to June         | 160         | 150 155        |
| 1000    | Holmshush (lead and copper), Callington             | 24      | 620 0                         | 20 0                | 700         | 4 1/2          |
| 1000    | Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth                    | 17      | 7 10 to Feb., 1847            | 7 p. ct. p. annum   | 4 1/2       | 235            |
| 1000    | Levant (copper and tin), St. Just                   | 2 1/2   | 210 0 to 1st Aug.             | 7 10 to Aug.        | 240         | 235            |
| 1000    | Liburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales                | 75      | 225 0 to date                 | 7 0 to Aug.         | 15          | 8 1/2          |
| 1000    | Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)  | 7       | 1 1 to 5th April              | 374 0               | 650         | 14 1/2         |
| 1000    | North Pool (copper and tin), Pool                   | 22 1/2  | 1 15 to June                  | 0 10 to 4th June    | 40          | 14 1/2         |
| 1000    | North Rosken (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall           | 10      | 11 17 to February             | 1 0 to May          | 25          | 125 130        |
| 1000    | North Wheal Bassett (copper and tin)                | 10      | 255 0 to July                 | 2 10 to July        | 130         | 125 130        |
| 1000    | Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey                    | 55 1/2  | 24 0 to 5th June              | 2 10 to June        | 160         | 235            |
| 1160    | Perran St. George (copper and tin)                  | 21 1/2  | 95 15 to 10th July            | 6 0 to July         | 260         | 8 1/2          |
| 560     | Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant                  | 20 1/2  | 3 7 6 to June                 | 0 12 6 to June      | 9 1/2       | 8 1/2          |
| 256     | South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer                   | 2 1/2   | 85 10 to February             | 5 0 to May          | 80          | 14 1/2         |
| 256     | South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall            | 16      | 11 10                         | 14 1/2              | 15          | 14 1/2         |
| 256     | South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan               | 80      | 2 11 to July, 1847            | 4 1/2               | 4 1/2       | 7 1/2          |
| 1000    | Sperna Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall            | 1 1/2   | 26 15 to August               | 1 0 to Aug.         | 15          | 235            |
| 1000    | St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives                    | 80      | 1 3 to Oct., 1847             | 0 5 Oct., 1847      | 2 1/2       | 550            |
| 1000    | Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper), Cornwall     | 15      | 4680 15 to 1848               | 230                 | 230         | 230            |
| 1000    | Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston             | 10      | 402 10 to 3rd April           | 9 10 to Aug.        | 210 220     | 200            |
| 1000    | Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool                | 7       | 239 15 to August              | 0 5 to March        | 107         | 90             |
| 1000    | Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot                     | 1 1/2   | 160 5 to June                 | 2 10 to June        | 107         | 90             |
| 1000    | Trevelgh Consols (copper), Redruth                  | 6       | 235 0 to 3d June              | 10 0 to 3d June     | 39 1/2      | 39 1/2         |
| 1000    | Tresawen (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall                | 20      | 5 0                           | 6 1/2               | 6 1/2       | 550            |
| 1000    | Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall              | 5       | 96 10 to 1st Aug.             | 12 10 to August     | 525         | 550            |
| 1000    | Trevelick and Barriar (copper)                      | 130     | 2325 10                       | 120                 | 120         | 550            |
| 1000    | Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe             | 6 1/2   | 0 15 to July                  | 0 5 to July         | 10          | 10             |
| 1000    | West Caradon (copper), St. Cleer                    | 2 1/2   | 4 0 to 5th April              | 2 0 to June         | 30          | 30             |
| 1000    | West Providence (tin), St. Erth                     | 10      | 179 0 to March                | 3 0 to May 21       | 58          | 58             |
| 1000    | Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan                     | 10 1/2  | 18 5 to 21st May              | 3 0 to May 21       | 235         | 80             |
| 1000    | Wheal Brower (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall            | 2       | 22 10 to February             | 2 10 to May         | 85          | 80             |
| 1000    | Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth                      | 5       | 190 10 to 5th April           | 5 0 to April        | 190         | 190            |
| 1000    | Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon                     | 120     | 26 10                         | 2 0 to May          | 56          | 56             |
| 1000    | Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranabuloe    | 3       | 5 10 to June                  | 0 10 to June        | 23 1/2      | 23 1/2         |
| 1000    | Wheal Loe (lead and tin), Helston                   | 1       | 295 per cent.                 | 18 p. ct. end June  | 25 1/2      | 25 1/2         |
| 1000    | Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant                    | 79      |                               |                     |             |                |
| 1000    | Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot                    | 50      |                               |                     |             |                |
| 1000    | Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Cornwall                     | 200     |                               |                     |             |                |
| 1000    | Wheal Odell (tin), Uny Lelant                       | 20 1/2  |                               |                     |             |                |
| 1000    | Wheal Seta (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall     | 107     |                               |                     |             |                |
| 1000    | Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall    | 3 1/2   |                               |                     |             |                |
| 1000    | Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall    | 9 1/2   |                               |                     |             |                |
| 1000    | Wicklow (copper), Wicklow                           | 5       |                               |                     |             |                |

## FOREIGN MINES.

| Shares. | Mines.  | Paid.  | Last Price.           | Present Price.     |
|---------|---|--------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 5000    | Alcan Mining Company (copper), Norway                 | 14 1/2 | 3 0 to Mar., 1848     | 3                  |
| 10000   | Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil                     | 24 1/2 | 3 17 6 to Dec., 1844  | 2 1/2              |
| 10000   | Cobro Copper Company (copper), Cuba                   | 40     | 45 12 0 to June 1851  | 32 to June         |
| 10000   | Copiapu Mining Company (copper), Chile                | 14     | 3 3 0 to Oct., 1850   | 32 to Oct., 1850   |
| 30000   | General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia | 30     | 6 10 0 to June, 1851  | 10 June, 1851      |
| 10000   | Marino (gold), Colombia                               | 2 1/2  | 0 0 to June, 1851     | 10 June, 1851      |
| 5000    | Mexican Company (silver), Mexico                      | 10     | 0 6 0 to end of 1846  | 45. in 1846        |
| 7000    | Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba                         | 10     | 33 4 0 to July, 1846  | 45. in 1846        |
| 11000   | St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil                       | 15     | 12 17 6 to Dec., 1850 | 11. 10s. to June 7 |
| 43174   | United Mexican (silver), Mexico                       | 28 1/2 | 1 12 6 to Feb., 1851  | 74. 6d. Feb., 1851 |

| Shares. | Mines.                                     | Paid.  | Last Price. | Present Price. |
|---------|--|--------|-------------|----------------|
| 1000    | Appledore (silver-lead and cop.), St. Ives | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 940     | Bainon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant           | 1      | 1           | 1              |
| 900     | Bargally (lead), Cairnmore                 | 1      | 1           | 1              |
| 900     | Barristown (lead), Carrick                 | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       | 5 1/2          |
| 3650    | Bawlen (silver-lead), St. Teath            | 8 1/2  | 8 1/2       | 8 1/2          |
| 256     | Berrow (copper), Liskeard                  | 2 1/2  | 3           | 3              |
| 1500    | Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire  | 2 1/2  | 10          | 10             |
| 32      | Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland             | 20     | 100         | 100            |
| 6000    | Black Craig (lead), Kirkcubrightshire      | 6 1/2  | 5           | 5              |
| 1000    | Blackburn (iron), South Wales              | 50     | 5           | 5              |
| 1000    | Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)       | 6 1/2  | 5           | 5              |
| 1000    | Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)       | 1      | 5 1/2       | 5 1/2          |
| 1000    | Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)       | 8 1/2  | 9           | 9              |
| 6000    | Bolowen                                    | 2 1/2  | 4           | 4              |
| 40      | Bolowen and Nanpan (tin), St. Just         | 1      | 20          | 20             |
| 1000    | Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton     | 1      | 4 1/2       | 4 1/2          |
| 240     | Boscan (tin), St. Just                     | 12 1/2 | 10          | 10             |
| 1000    | Boscan (tin), St. Just                     | 1      | 2           | 2              |
| 1000    | Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton             | 1      | 1           | 1              |
| 1000    | Briford Consols (tin), St. Just            | 12 1/2 | 8           | 8              |
| 10000   | British Iron, New, regis. (iron)           | 10     | 10          | 10             |
| 2000    | Bronfloyd (lead)                           | 1      | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 2400    | Bryn Arian (lead), Cardiganshire           | 2 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 107     | Buddick Consols (tin), Porthcubano         | 52 1/2 | 4           | 4              |
| 812     | Butterdon (tin), Menheniot                 | 3 1/2  | 7           | 7              |
| 2000    | Bwch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire  | 4      | 4           | 4              |
| 1000    | Cae-Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardiganshire      | 5      | 4 1/2       | 4 1/2          |
| 1000    | Calstock United (copper), Merioneth        | 1      | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 3000    | Calstock United (copper), Merioneth        | 1      | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 1000    | Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne        | 7      | 4           | 4              |
| 80000   | Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea       | 10     | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 1168    | Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne    | 7      | 3           | 3              |
| 1536    | Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ives   | 3 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 6000    | Caradon Wood (lead), Linkinhorne           | 5      | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 1000    | Carbana (tin and copper), Crown            | 5      | 8           | 8              |
| 512     | Carn Gwiler, Morvah                        | 1 1/2  | 3           | 3              |
| 5120    | Carn Valley, St. Dennis                    | 1      | 2           | 2              |
| 3000    | Carthor Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge  | 4 1/2  | 6           | 6              |
| 1056    | Carvannal (copper), Gwennap                | 3      | 50          | 17 1/2         |
| 2000    | Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clims  | 5      | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 200     | Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire           | 13     | 54          | 54             |
| 5000    | Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan          | 1      | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 1000    | Ciljall and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth | 1 1/2  | 5           | 5              |
| 1000    | Cockley Beck (copper), Lancashire          | 6      | 5           | 5              |
| 2510    | Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan   | 15 1/2 | 5 1/2       | 5 1/2          |
| 1000    | Crofton (copper), Crowan                   | 10     | 12          | 12             |
| 900     | Crofton (copper), Crowan                   | 10     | 12          | 12             |
| 211     | Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer          | 29 1/2 | 9 1/2       | 9 1/2          |
| 1600    | Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanidloes, Mont.     | 8 1/2  | 10 1/2      | 10 1/2         |
| 256     | Crane and Bejawa (copper), Camborne        | 30     | 27          | 27             |
| 1000    | Cwm Daren                                  | 1      | 3           | 3              |
| 1000    | Cwm Erdd (lead), Cardiganshire             | 6      | 3 1/2       | 3 1/2          |
| 2000    | Cwm Sebon                                  | 4      | 4           | 4              |
| 128     | Cwynatwell (lead), Cardiganshire           | 60     | 100         | 100            |
| 2000    | Cyfarneid Fawr (lead), Llanegryn           | 1      | 1           | 1              |
| 3000    | Dalrieh (copper and lead), Brecon          | 1 1/2  | 10          | 10             |
| 1000    | Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire         | 2      | 7           | 7              |
| 7100    | Derwent (silver-lead), Durham              | 10     | 3           | 3              |
| 5000    | Devon Consols North (cop.), Lamerton       | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 4160    | Devon and Courtney Consols (copper)        | 2 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 768     | Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey          | 3      | 6           | 6              |
| 1000    | Dhurrode (copper) Ireland                  | 2      | 3           | 3              |
| 612     | Ding-Dong (tin), Guisay                    | 5      | 7           | 7              |
| 4000    | Dolfrwycon (copper), Merioneth             | 6 1/2  | 4           | 4              |
| 3550    | Drake Wals (tin and copper), Calstock      | 6 1/2  | 5           | 5              |
| 128     | Drift Moor (tin), Sancerre                 | 1      | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 1536    | Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnow      | 1      | 2           | 2              |
| 3000    | Dyffryn (lead)                             | 10     | 10          | 10             |
| 1000    | East Ballewidden (tin), Sancerre           | 2 1/2  | 2           | 2              |
| 256     | East Bassett (copper) Redruth              | 10     | 17          | 17             |
| 3500    | East Birch Tor (tin), near Ashburton       | 3      | 3           | 3              |
| 2048    | East Boringdon Park, Plympton              | 1      | 2           | 2              |
| 1000    | East Buller (copper), near Redruth         | 4      | 4 1/2       | 4 1/2          |
| 128     | East Carn Brae (copper), Redruth           | 4      | 3           | 3              |
| 2048    | East Crowndale (tin), Tavistock            | 7 1/2  | 3           | 3              |
| 2000    | East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire           | 13     | 30          | 30             |
| 256     | East Godolphin (copper), Crowan            | 17 1/2 | 21          | 21             |
| 4000    | East Gwinn Lake Junction (copper)          | 3      | 2           | 2              |
| 512     | East Seta and Wheal Maude, Redruth         | 4 1/2  | 4           | 4              |
| 9000    | East Tamar Consols (tin-lead), Beerferris  | 1      | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 256     | East Tolgus (copper), Redruth              | 5 1/2  | 7 1/2       | 7 1/2          |
| 1000    | East Trevel                                | 1      | 3 1/2       | 3 1/2          |
| 256     | East Tywardreath (copper), St. Agnes       | 14 1/2 | 3           | 3              |
| 500     | East Wheal Ellen (tin & cop.), St. Agnes   | 6 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 256     | East Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan       | 6 1/2  | 8           | 8              |
| 2048    | East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton      | 1      | 10          | 10             |
| 2048    | East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock      | 1      | 1           | 1              |
| 512     | East Wheal Laisa (copper)                  | 9      | 15 1/2      | 15 1/2         |
| 1000    | East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)       | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2      | 14 1/2         |
| 2000    | East Wheal Rashleigh, Llanidloes           | 12 1/2 | 3 1/2       | 3 1/2          |
| 1000    | East Wheal Russell                         | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 4000    | East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock     | 1 1/2  | 3 1/2       | 3 1/2          |
| 1280    | Esquair Lise Llanfihangel-y-Crofton        | 4 1/2  | 5 1/2       | 5 1/2          |
| 1000    | Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton        | 4 1/2  | 3           | 3              |
| 6000    | Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon     | 1      | 1           | 1              |
| 1000    | Frudd Llywyd Mines (lead)                  | 12     | 3 1/2       | 3 1/2          |
| 10000   | Gall-y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth       | 2 1/2  | 3           | 3              |

| Shares. |  | Paid.  | Last Price. | Present Price. |
|---------|--|--------|-------------|----------------|
| 687     | Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock        | 8 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 5000    | Temple Consols (tin & copper) Cornwall       | 2 1/2  | 5           | 5              |
| 128     | Toburn Consols (copper), St. Ives, Liskeard  | 9 1/2  | 12          | 12             |
| 1200    | Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne          | 2 1/2  | 3           | 3              |
| 1000    | Treac and Bosmead, St. Erth                  | 1      | 7           | 7              |
| 1024    | Treanuck United Mines (tin and copper)       | 1 1/2  | 7           | 7              |
| 1024    | Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe                      | 1      | 5           | 5              |
| 2048    | Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet    | 1 1/2  | 2           | 2 1/2          |
| 600     | Tregardock (lead), St. Teath                 | 1      | 5           | 5              |
| 1000    | Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge           | 15     | 30          | 20             |
| 1000    | Treloweth (copper), St. Erth                 | 5      | 6           | 6              |
| 600     | Trelyn Consols (tin), St. Ives               | 4 1/2  | 5 1/2       | 5 1/2          |
| 1000    | Tremar (copper), Liskeard                    | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 2000    | Trenance (copper), Helston                   | 6      | 5           | 5              |
| 6000    | Trevaun (tin and copper)                     | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 512     | Trethrey (copper), St. Cleer                 | 10 1/2 | 8           | 8 1/2          |
| 512     | Treville (lead), Llanidloes                  | 22 1/2 | 7           | 7              |
| 604     | Trowan Consols (tin), Towedneck              | 7      | 10          | 10             |
| 100     | Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston          | 95     | 100         | 100            |
| 1000    | Tyllwyd (lead), Cardiganshire                | 2      | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 4000    | Tyn-y-Worlod (slate), near Carnarvon         | 4      | 4           | 4              |
| 500     | Tywardreath (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes      | 60     | 31 1/2      | 31 1/2         |
| 512     | Tywardreath (copper), St. Blazey             | 10     | 11          | 11             |
| 1024    | United Mines (copper), Gwennap               | 300    | 87 1/2      | 87 1/2         |
| 5000    | Warleggan Consols (copper)                   | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 1024    | West Alfred Consols                          | 8 1/2  | 16 1/2      | 16 1/2         |
| 5000    | West Bassett (copper), Illogan               | 2 1/2  | 2           | 6              |
| 1024    | West Beam (tin), St. Austell                 | 24 1/2 | 6 1/2       | 9 1/2          |
| 256     | West Damsel (copper), Gwennap                | 5 1/2  | 55 57 1/2   | 57 1/2         |
| 1024    | West Ding-Dong (tin)                         | 1      | 3 1/2       | 3 1/2          |
| 1024    | West Doves (copper and tin), Wulchurch       | 2 1/2  | 5 1/2       | 5 1/2          |
| 512     | West Fowey Consols (tin & cop.), St. Austell | 40     | 60          | 60             |
| 2048    | West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire    | 1 1/2  | 3           | 3              |
| 1020    | West Nantymwyn                               | 1      | 1           | 1              |
| 1024    | West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey        | 10     | 11          | 11             |
| 1024    | West Phoenix, Linkinghorne                   | 5      | 4 1/2       | 5 1/2          |
| 6500    | West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan     | 1      | 1           | 1              |
| 200     | West Seton (copper), Camborne                | 67     | 115         | 115            |
| 256     | West Sharp Tor (copper) Linkinghorne         | 22     | 49          | 49             |
| 3000    | West Shepherd (silver-lead and copper)       | 2 1/2  | 2           | 2              |
| 948     | West Topley (copper), Illogan                | 14 1/2 | 15          | 15             |
| 120     | West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap            | 15     | 20          | 20             |
| 5000    | West Wheel Alfred                            | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 512     | West Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan         | 8      | 14          | 14             |
| 4000    | West Wheel Friendship (copper)               | 1 1/2  | 1           | 1              |
| 3715    | West Wheel Jewel (tin and copper)            | 12     | 14 1/2      | 14 1/2         |
| 3715    | West Wheel Preference                        | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 2048    | West Wheel Rose                              | 2      | 2           | 2              |
| 500     | West Wheel Russell                           | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 500     | West Wheel Toward (copper), Illogan          | 15     | 14          | 14             |
| 1024    | West Wheel Treasury (copper), Gwinnar        | 8      | 5           | 5              |
| 1024    | West Wheel Virgin (tin), Smeared             | 2      | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 1024    | Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire          | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 1070    | Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter         | 13 1/2 | 16          | 16             |
| 1000    | Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan                 | 6      | 5           | 5              |
| 300     | Wheal Arthur (lead), near East Wh. Rose      | 17     | 49          | 49             |
| 1228    | Wheal Arthur (silver-lead cop.), Calstock    | 1 1/2  | 3           | 3              |
| 3072    | Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just                | 1      | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 240     | Wheal Baginbun, East                         | 5      | 16          | 16             |
| 5000    | Wheal Caradon (copper), St. Cleer            | 1      | 1           | 1              |
| 256     | Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear               | 1 1/2  | 5           | 5              |
| 1024    | Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.), St. Sydenham    | 2      | 3           | 3              |
| 1024    | Wh. Castle and Boswedden (tin & copper)      | 5      | 20          | 20             |
| 1024    | Wheal Catherine (silver-lead), Liskeard      | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 1024    | Wheal Chiverton (copper)                     | 1      | 1           | 1              |
| 1024    | Wheal Crobar (copper), Tavistock             | 3      | 5           | 4 1/2          |
| 1024    | Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap                | 1      | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 1000    | Wheal Dagon (tin and copper), St. Cleer      | 3 1/2  | 6 1/2       | 6 1/2          |
| 4096    | Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock                | 1      | 1           | 1 1/2          |
| 182     | Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth            | 23     | 6           | 6              |
| 1024    | Wheal Emily (antimony and lead)              | 3      | 5           | 5              |
| 182     | Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme                 | 17     | 20          | 20             |
| 1070    | Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron                    | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 5000    | Wheal Fanny (lead)                           | —      | 6           | 3              |
| 1024    | Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock          | 5      | 6           | 1 1/2          |
| 764     | Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock        | 14 1/2 | 11          | 11             |
| 100     | Wheal Friendship (tin), St. Agnes            | 70     | 31          | 31             |
| 1536    | Wheal Gil (cop. and lead), Liskeard          | 3      | 1           | 1              |
| 1000    | Wheal Guskis (tin and copper), St. Hilary    | 1      | 1           | 1              |
| 2048    | Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton                | 1      | 1           | 1              |
| 2560    | Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne             | 1      | 1           | 1              |
| 2048    | Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock          | 2      | 1           | 1              |
| 216     | Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro        | 25     | 8           | 8              |
| 6000    | Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)      | 1      | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 1000    | Wheal Langmaid (lead)                        | 1 1/2  | 1           | 1              |
| 1000    | Wheal Lemon, Germoe                          | 13 1/2 | 2           | 2              |
| 1024    | Wheal Mary (silver-lead and copper)          | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 1024    | Wheal Mary Ann (copper), Brideslow           | 1      | 2           | 2              |
| 1024    | Wheal Mary Emma, Tavistock                   | 1 1/2  | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 1024    | Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe         | 2      | 3           | 3              |
| 1080    | Wheal Oak, near Helston                      | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 3000    | Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)              | 2 1/2  | 4 1/2       | 4 1/2          |
| 128     | Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth               | 29     | 38          | 38             |
| 128     | Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer            | 15 1/2 | 10          | 10             |
| 110     | Wheal Prospect                               | 4      | 6           | 6              |
| 5000    | Wheal Providence, South Sydenham             | 2 1/2  | 4           | 4              |
| 256     | Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes           | 2 1/2  | 1           | 1              |
| 2048    | Wheal Robins                                 | 2 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 4000    | Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock            | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 5000    | Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepton                    | 2      | 2           | 2              |
| 512     | Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant           | 7      | 7           | 7              |
| 1024    | Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin)             | 2      | 2           | 2              |
| 1024    | Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth              | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 256     | Wheal St. Agnes (tin), St. Agnes             | 1 1/2  | 2           | 2              |
| 1024    | Wheal Stangwynn (copper), St. Stephen's      | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 1000    | Wheal Susan, Breda and Crowan                | 1 1/2  | 2           | 2              |
| 1024    | Wheal Sydney, Plympton                       | 1 1/2  | 4           | 4              |
| 2000    | Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims        | 5      | 11 1/2      | 11 1/2         |
| 512     | Wheal Trevisals (copper), Gwennap            | 8 1/2  | 14          | 14             |
| 1024    | Wheal Trevisals (copper), Stythians          | 5      | 4           | 4              |
| 256     | Wheal Trunalein (copper), St. Ervan          | 11     | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 3300    | Wheal Trezocin (tin), Lanivet, Bodmin        | 3      | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2          |
| 4224    | Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew         | 1 1/2  | 5           | 5              |
| 267     | Wheal Trevena (copper), St. Agnes            | 4      | 19          | 19             |
| 182     | Wheal Unity Consols (copper), Redruth        | 40     | 40          | 40             |
| 6000    | Wh. Unity Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinear      | 2      | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 1024    | Wheal Ury (tin and copper)                   | 2      | 5           | 5              |
| 1024    | Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard         | 4 1/2  | 7 1/2       | 7 7 1/2        |
| 4000    | Wheal Victoria (copper)                      | —      | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2          |
| 1000    | Wheal Vincent (tin), Altermun                | 73     | 73          | 73             |
| 512     | Wheal Violet (tin and cop.), St. Stephens    | 1 1/2  | 3           | 3 1/2          |
| 256     | Wheal Vio                                    | 2      | 4           | 4              |
| 1000    | Wheal Williams (copper)                      | 2      | 2           | 2              |
| 1024    | Wheal Zion (lead), St. Ives, Liskeard        | 28 1/2 | 6 1/2       | 6 1/2          |
| 4096    | Wheal Zry (copper and lead), Tavistock       | 1 1/2  | 10          | 10             |